New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. 1017. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL NOTES.

Another Governor for Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

MARK R. IZARD, of Virginia, late Marshal of Nebraska, was nominated by the Senate to-day for Governor, vice Gov. BURT, deceased.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. STUART reported in favor of the bill extending the California Land Commission. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the Baptist Free Mission Society of New-England, praying for a repeal of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and also of the Fugitive Slave bill. He moved that it lie on the table, as Mr. CHASE will soon call up his bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. HAYNE moved the consideration of the act of the last session for the naturalization of children of American parents born abroad. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution that the Committee of Conference be directed to consider whether further legislation is necessary to protect the fishery interests.

The bill reported by Mr. FESS at the last session for the preservation of life and health aboard emigrant ships, was recommitted to a select Committee on the subject.

The consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. FRANKLIN moved an amendment, the effect of which was to place the widows of the officers of the Navy on the same footing as those of the officers of the Army.

Messrs. HUNTER, SEWARD and TOOMBS opposed it on the ground of not being germain to the bill, and for not having been examined by a Committee.

Messrs. FRANKLIN, CHASE, BROWN and WILLIAMS advocated it as a measure just in itself, and one which might not be delayed by technical points of order which had often been disregarded.

The amendment was then defeated and the bill passed.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Select Committee to which was referred yesterday the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to adjust private claims against the United States, reported back a substitute, and gave notice that to-morrow he would call it up.

The bill calling up a Department of Law was then taken up.

Mr. ADAMS advocated its passage.

Mr. WELLER thought the matter belonged to the Committee of the Judiciary, and he would therefore move the postponement of the bill to that Committee.

Mr. BADGER opposed the postponement, and moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

After the Executive session Mr. STUART presented the petition of Jacob LONGSTRETH, asking for remuneration for property taken by the Government during the war of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FESS's bill relative to Indian claims was referred to a Select Committee of five to be appointed by the President of the Senate, pro tempore. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

General WHITFIELD, the Delegate from Kansas, was sworn, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Several bills were introduced and referred—among them one by Mr. HOUSTON, making an appropriation for the washing of steam dredges on Lake Champlain.

The House passed bills granting additional powers to the Corporation of Washington, incorporating the companies of the Auxiliary Guard, incorporating a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the District of Columbia, and authorizing the Gas Light Company to increase its capital.

On motion of Mr. FULLER, the Committee of Commerce was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the better defending the seaboard cities of the United States, in ships of war, or other property purchased by them of citizens or subjects of foreign nations, under warrants issued by courts, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

The House went into Committee on the bill to suppress the importation of small notes by currency in the District of Columbia. After discussion, it was laid aside for the purpose of its being reported to the House with a recommendation that it pass, with a provision that every person offering to pass such notes shall be fined five times the amount for every offence; any person passing or offering to pass such notes a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars; the person who passes such bills knowing the same to be counterfeit to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years; all such cases involving money paid out on the works the part to be put into effect next December. This amendment with the bill authorizing the operation of the Metropolitan Railroad Company into Washington and Georgetown, and the bill to discharge the debts of the District Corporation, passed, the first named at 5 o'clock from the Senate.

Brown adjourned.

Supreme Court of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

SENATE COURT, Wednesday.—No. 2.—*The Troy Iron and Nail Factory vs. George Osborne, Jr., and F. Odiorne.* Appeal from the Circuit Court of Massachusetts.

Justice CURTIS delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 22.—*The Proprietors Monmouth, John Wilson claimant, vs. Gilbert Mellendi.* The arguments were continued by Mr. GRANT for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. GILMORE for the appellant.

No. 24.—*The Proprietors, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Tennessee, plaintiffs in error, vs. Lewis R. Hays.* Argument by Mr. JANIN, for defendant.

The Washington Globe and Messrs. Robbins, Wilkens & Co.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The *Globe*, of this city, says that grave errors exist in the schedule of Messrs. SEARGEN, WITTEN & Co. It is, the late General ARMSTRONG is put down as owing the firm $20,000, when his actual debt was it only $1,000. It further says, the preferred creditors who claim $55,000, are in reality no others than Messrs. SELDEN, WITTEN & Co.

LATTER FROM RIO.

Arrival of the Bark Lagoing.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The bark *Lagoing* arrived here to-day, and brings dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of November. H. H. FORTUNE, Esq., a passenger by her, came as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government.

Heavy rains were prevailing at Rio, and had greatly retarded business. Political affairs were quiet.

The Coffee market reopened after the arrival of the English steamer on the 20th of October, and 20,000 bags were sold at 3$000 to 4$200 for European lots; 4$200 for United States lots, and 4$450 for selected lots. The receipts from the interior were coming in freely, and dealers were disposed to keep the stock moving.

Richmond Flour was selling at 24$@25$ on credit, and Baltimore at 23$250.

Freights were firm at 70s. to 80s. for the United States.

The *Lagoing* left in port at Rio the United States steamship Massachusetts, Commander MULLAN, repairing, bound to the Pacific. The United States brig *Bainbridge* from the River La Platte had just arrived.

The ship *Sophie Walker*, GRAY, from the Isle of Sal, was discharging, and the *Maria Green*, from New-York, had just arrived. The brig *Mary McKee*, BRANNALL, from Wilmington, was discharging; the *Benita*, BRACKLEBORD, do.; and the *Dolphin*, COLEY, from Montevideo, had just arrived.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Large Robbery—Mail Difficulty in South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Thursday.

The jewelry store of Mr. MUR, in New-Orleans, had been robbed of goods valued at $7,000.

A good deal of uneasiness was being felt in Charleston in regard to the transportation of the Southern Mail after the 1st of January next, as no agreement had yet been entered into between the Postmaster General and the South Carolina Railroad Company. It has been found impracticable to get boats to convey the mail between Wilmington and Charleston. Rumor says that the Postmaster General will save his bacon by allowing a sub-contract to the Railroad Company, granting their terms.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE CASE.

Conviction of Avriner in Cincinnati—Hog Market—Weather, &c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The case of AVRINER, for the murder of the ALLISONS, was given to the Jury this evening, and, after being out only three hours, they rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Hogs are selling to-day at $4@$4 50.

The weather is moderating.

Departure of Lord Elgin from Canada—Sir E. W. Head, his Successor, &c.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Lord ELGIN will leave Canada on Friday next, via Portland and Boston, for New-York, where he will arrive on the Tuesday following. He sails for Europe in the steamship *Pacific*, leaving on the 27th.

Sir E. W. HEAD, his successor, was sworn in as Governor General yesterday. It is said the next *Gazette* will see all the officers who were deprived of their rank for joining the annexation movement restored to their respective ranks.

Canadian Affairs.

KINGSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The weather here is exceedingly cold. The thermometer is now at two degrees below zero. Navigation is closing fast. There are large supplies of produce in the market.

HAMILTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The Hamilton Bay is frozen over. Trading vessels have gone into Winter quarters.

GALT, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

A severe frost has occurred here. Owing to the improved condition of the roads, farmers are bringing large quantities of produce.

Meeting for the Relief of the Poor at Hudson.

HUDSON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

A meeting of our influential citizens was held here last evening, to take measures for the relief of the poor, in view of the extreme depression of the times. An association was formed and liberal subscriptions taken on the spot for beginning at once the work of amelioration.

Strike of the Ship-Carpenters in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The Ship-Carpenters of this City struck in a body to-day, on account of the employers attempting to reduce their wages to two dollars and one half per day. And also wanting to lengthen the day's work by an hour and one half.

Western Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The bark Thomas *E. Sexter*, Capt. SCULL, which left here on the 20th ult. for Boston, returned to port to-day, having encountered a gale on the 3d inst., which swept her decks, and after lying hove to for seven days, she was forced to return. On the 17th, she reached the Capes, and was taken in tow by the steamer *Tempest* and brought up to port. Capt. SCULL received serious injuries during the gale, and on account of which he was confined to his cabin for fourteen days.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20—6 A. M.

Weather extremely cold. The thermometer stands at 0° above zero.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 20—6 A. M.

The thermometer here at this time is 1° below zero.

CALAIS, Wednesday, Dec. 20—6 A. M.

The thermometer is 6° below zero. Weather clear.

EASTPORT, Wednesday, Dec. 20—6 A. M.

The thermometer stands at 5° below zero here.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

At 6 o'clock this morning, the thermometer stood at 16° below zero.

Weather in Albany—Trains Crossing Over the Hudson River on the Ice.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

At 6 o'clock this morning in this city the thermometer indicated 14 degrees below zero. At 12 o'clock it stood at three degrees below.

At the Holloway House on the Road to Troy early this morning it stood 10 degrees below zero.

Trains are now crossing the Hudson River on the ice in perfect safety.

LANSINGBURG.—The thermometer at this place was 16 degrees below zero this morning.

Mr. Beecher Lecturing in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON lectured before the Mercantile Library Association this evening, in the Tremont Temple. The Hall was crowded. Between three and four thousand persons were present.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 20—10 P. M.

The weather is quite thick, and the agents of the steamer *America* do not consider her fully due here before Thursday.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 20—10 P. M.

We have no tidings as yet of the steamer *Sarah Sands*, now fourteen days out from Liverpool.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Dec. 20—10 P. M.

The steamship *Westfingia*, now is her fourteenth day from Southampton, has not yet appeared off this point.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

A large number of Philadelphians arrived here over the new Railroad *via* Sunbury, this morning. They go on to Erie this afternoon.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE TABERNACLE.

LETTER FROM MYRON H. CLARK.

In pursuance of a widely circulated advertisement, a grand Temperance demonstration was held last night in the Tabernacle, for the immediate purpose, as stated in the requisition, of celebrating the election of MYRON H. CLARK as Governor. The attendance was large and respectable. A number of well-known Temperance speakers and advocates were seated on the platform, on the railing behind which was spread the American flag, with the name of the Governor elect affixed conspicuously thereon. On the organ was hung a large muslin banner bearing the inscription:

MYRON H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK IS COMING.
No Rum at all.

Elsewhere were smaller banners, with inscriptions commemorative of the adoption of the Maine law in the States of Maine, Connecticut, Michigan, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

The Tabernacle Choir and a brass band were in attendance, and performed at intervals throughout the proceedings. The annexed list of officers was chosen:

President—W. E. DODGE.

Vice-Presidents—James Harper, Robert H. McCurdy, Amos G. Phelps, C. C. Leigh, Thos. Dowling, John D. Gregory, Jeremiah Brown, Thos. E. Wood, A. M. Hartley, A. R. Wetmore, John M. Olivet, J. W. Corson, J. E. Cornell, Col. E. L. Snow, Jeremiah Zerbell, Noah Worrell, J. W. Kellogg, W. D. Murray, Thos. McNamara, Luther Jackson, W. W. Cornell, Jonathan Percy, Dr. W. S. Palmer, Edward Keenan, Dr. Miller, Dr. Harvey Pace, R. C. Andrews, Edward Fairman, W. H. Smith, W. E. Chrystie, Frederick E. Mather, S. D. Backus, James Meakins, W. A. Hall, L. B. Ward, Meldon T. Hewit, H. C. Brown.

Secretaries—John Marsh, C. Herve, C. J. Warren, Ab. Bogert, Mr. Beale.

The Choir, under the direction of Geo. ANDREWS, Esq., performed "a grand chorus."

Rev. Dr. COX, of Brooklyn, offered prayer; after which,

The President came forward and said it was their privilege, a fort weeks since, to meet in this place, on the eve of one of the greatest struggles, so far as Temperance was concerned, that had ever occurred in this State. They had now met again to commemorate their success—to commemorate a fearful odds, the triumph of their candidate, the man who declared for "No rum at all," and who, if the Temperance bill were passed, would not be the Governor to veto it. [Loud applause.]

Rev. Mr. MARSH, Secretary, said he had several letters from distinguished friends of Temperance who had been invited to be present at this meeting. He read extracts from the communications of Chancellor WALWORTH, E. C. DELAVAN, of Ballston; HARMON CAREY, Esq., late President of the New-York Society; E. P. POTTER, Esq., Naples, N. Y.; Hon. NEAL DOW, Portland; Hon. A. C. BARSTOW, late Mayor of Providence; LUCIUS M. SARGENT, of Boston, author of the Temperance Tales; CHRISTIAN KEENER, of Maryland; General CASS, of Ohio, and Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Indiana, in which the election of MYRON H. CLARK, and the triumph of temperance principles that was manifested thereby, were referred to in terms of the warmest congratulation and consolation. In conclusion Mr. MARSH read the following

LETTER FROM GOV. CLARK.

CANANDAIGUA, Monday, Dec. 18, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note inviting me to attend a congratulatory meeting of the friends of Temperance on the success of their efforts in the late election. If time would permit me, I should be happy to meet with the friends of Temperance and good order on that occasion, but private business and my public duties, preparing to meet the Legislature, will occupy every moment of my time to the opening of the session. Under the circumstances attending the canvass, I think the friends of Temperance who were true to their principles, and who evidenced by their votes and their influence the sentiments of their State Convention, have a right to congratulate one another on their triumphs. Although the majority to result the victory is great. [Applause.] But the true and firm friends of Temperance have yet much to do before their end and triumph will be achieved; and I trust no real friends of the cause will for a moment raise an effort until a prohibitory law shall not only be enacted but be enforced. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON H. CLARK.

To Rev. JOHN MARSH.

Loud applause followed the reading of this letter.

The subjoined resolutions were then read and carried by acclamation:

RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. MARSH, from the Committee, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We, witness of this great sentimental Marathon and its victory, having, after years of unbroken toil in the Temperance cause, the happiness to see a Governor of our State elected for the Empire State, it is right and proper, according as it lies with the Judge of our hearts, that we should commemorate the special loving mercies, and so render thanks to Him who has found us in the hour of distress and given us so glorious a victory.

1. Resolved, That in MYRON HOLLEY CLARK, chosen from among the people to be Governor of this State, we have confidence as a man of intelligence, of Christian dress, firmness, integrity, patriotism, and humanity, who will veto no righteous law for the amendment of intemperance; and, under whose administration, the noble motto of our State, EXCELSIOR, GO UP HIGHER, will be signally realized in the extinction of the destructive liquor traffic, the consequent suppression of drunkenness, pauperism, and crime, the diminution of taxes, the peace and quiet of unpolluted families and an unprecedented prosperity in every branch of human industry.

2. Resolved, That in the election of HENRY J. RAYMOND, a distinguished fellow-citizen, pledged to a prohibitory law, to the second office in the gift of the people; in the continuance of the State Senate, who voted with us in the last session; and in the return of a large majority in the Assembly from all political parties who sympathize with our movements, we find that our cup is full, and that we can now pronounce a hold front to the gigantic curse which has over afflicted this State and Union.

3. Resolved, That we hope, this night, the grand consciousness that in voting for MYRON H. CLARK for Governor of this State, we, by SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, have chosen with any political or civil party, we consider no stigma or one place, except the destruction of the liquor traffic. We bought no votes; we had no caucus; we stood openly in the light of day, and cried, "The sword of the Lord and Gideon," and God gave us the victory.

4. Resolved, That the vote of which Hon. MYRON H. CLARK is elected Governor of the State is not a vote out of the public sentiment in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, since Democrats, with us on this subject, voted for Governor Seymour; that the difference between the votes given for SENATOR SEYMOUR in 1852, and 101,000 in 1854, is a true evidence of the change in public sentiment; and that, were the question of Prohibition now to be submitted to the people without any connection with the election of candidates to office, it would be found, in our opinion, that two-thirds of the voters in the State are in favor of such a law.

5. Resolved, That those who declare that this is not a Temperance victory, but a victory of one of the great parties, because a portion of our brethren were induced to the support of another candidate, we cannot but be sorry as it was false. MYRON H. CLARK was the man of our nomination, the man who, for three years, has fought our battles in high places, and who was voted for by Temperance men of all political parties. He knows who are his friends, but will be Governor of the Empire State.

6. Resolved, That now, after years of successful struggle against intemperance and all its curses, we rightfully expect and claim from the elected Governor of the State the early enactment of a sound prohibitory liquor law, embracing all the features of the law vetoed by Governor HOFFMAN—free from the influence of fraud, or political management, or plea for moderation, or threats or crocodile tears of brewers and vendors shall deprive us of it. If we fail now, we will, in the strength of Him who has helped us, persevere, until the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law, is placed upon the statute book of the Empire State.

7. Resolved, That, in our exultation at the result of the election, and our determination for the future, we disclaim all disposition to threaten to or hunt it over our fellow-citizens on the contrary, we commend, in diligent study, the necessity, fidelity, and personal responsibility of the law we seek, and confidently its most healthful and salutary operations in every State; with the earnest inquiry, whether it shall not now, at once, have the approbation, and support of every philanthropist, patriot, and Christian?

8. Resolved, That when the sentiment of Gov. SEYMOUR, expressed in his late congratulation of his nomination, that "the Temperance bill of last year is subversive of the well-settled principles of legislation, jurisprudence, and the laws of evidence; directly violating the Constitution of the State and destructive to the rights of property and security," has been made in this religious or no not the greatest point of them who chosen the Governor, it is to be hoped that both his Excellency and his friends will not only be content with the decision at the ballot box, in conformity with his promise, but that they will cheerfully acquiesce in it and give it their entire support from Montauk to Erie, and from the mighty St. Lawrence to our most Southern border.

9. Resolved, That as citizens of the State, we solemnly pledge ourselves to the Honorable the Senate and the Assembly and to his Excellency the Governor elect, our support in their early enactment of a true prohibitory law; and as citizens of this and its sister commonwealth, we pledge ourselves to Hon. FREMANTLE Wood and Hon. Gerrit HALL, Mayors elect, in all their efforts for the enforcement for the peace and order of the community.

10. Resolved, That, when we adjourn, we will adjourn to meet again in this place on the adoption of the Maine law in the Empire State; here to celebrate, not a political but a moral triumph; a triumph of virtue over vice, of humanity over the most cruel depredations, of patriotism over the direst foe to a nation's prosperity, of domestic love and joy over that which has already turned families with wounds and grief, a triumph which will cheer the hearts of the great and the good of every country and every clime in their endeavors with all that debases and crushes man.

The Choir sang a Temperance Hymn.

The President then came forward and asked if Mr. CULVER was in the house, but no answer was returned.

In the absence of Mr. CULVER, Rev. Mr. MARSH, in a very allegorical address, compared the perils, the trials, and the ultimate safety and victory of the Temperance cause to a vessel at sea in stormy weather beset at first by the ships of the Herds and the Softs. Eventually she came in sight of a third, the character of which she did not know, but which she thought fit to hail. "Ship ahoy! whence are you from?" "Don't know." "Where are you going?" "Don't know." "What have you got on board?" "Don't know." "What is your cargo?" "Don't know." "Well, what is your name?" "Know-Nothing." [Great laughter and cheers.] Many of the Temperance crew, however, deserted their ship, and their commander was for a moment stupified when he saw them forsake him. Then the Know-Nothing with her stolen cargo took the lead, and they supposed that she had gained the victory, but she was encumbered with the incubus that she paid but little attention to her course; and soon the Soft frigate, having plenty of rum on board of her, was in chase, and the Herds and Softs joined hand. The Maine Law went on step by step, hoping that the heavens would carry her onward; she came near abreast of the Know-Nothing, by and by the Soft with her drunken crew sunk under a rock and sank, and soon the Maine Law sailed triumphantly into port, and took on board Governor CLARK, who will be prepared on the 1st of January to go out and sweep every pirate from the ocean. [Loud applause, and which the speaker outlined.]

SPEECH OF GOV. DUTTON.

The President next introduced

Gov. DUTTON, of Conn., who advanced amid much applause. Such a reception from such men, he said, might gratify any man. He could not ascribe it either to the fact of a personal intimacy with those who he addressed, or because he was Governor of Connecticut; but because he had put his official signature to a prohibitory Maine Law. [Applause.] This being the ground they honored themselves in honoring him. Whether viewed in its benevolent, or moral, or political aspects, the question of a Maine Liquor Law was the most important that had ever occupied the attention of the people of the United States.

The prohibitory law, he said, was in operation in Connecticut since about a year ago, and it had been a complete triumph—there cannot now be found a grog-shop in the whole State.

The law has been so framed that its enforcement is insured in all parts. One may travel in any portion of Connecticut, and inquire and look where he may please, without finding a single place for the sale of the poisonous liquid. He had not seen a drunkard there since the 1st of Aug., though after coming to this City he saw one the first day.

The prosecutions for crime in Connecticut have been materially diminished, and the more violent class of offences have lessened more than one half. There are thousands now in comfortable circumstances, that without the protection of this law, would have been homeless this bleak Winter. [Applause.]

It seemed to be apprehended among those whose the law had not taken effect, that by its operation there would be a violation of the sanctities of privacy. The father of lies never invented a greater falsehood. [Applause.] On the other hand, no law ever gave greater security to home and the family circle.

The law so justifies itself to man's reason and judgment, after a fair trial, that they cannot oppose it. It takes away not only the motive but the incentive to violence. There are no scenes of violence without rum, and by removing the rum, riots are averted.

The beauty of the law is its simplicity and efficacy. The most simple mode of being rid of an evil is to remove it. This is the operation of the Liquor law—the offensive article which does so much mischief, is simply removed where it can do no harm. It was often urged that moral suasion was the most effective, and that it only should be used in such cases—but moral suasion could only be effectual with moral men. With those whose moral sentiments were destroyed or stunted, legal suasion only could have effect. He was glad to know that the citizens of this State had taken the first step toward securing the aid of the same beneficial law, in overcoming the degrading influences of rum drinking. He congratulated them that they were to have a Governor who was elected because he was a Temperance man, and did not become a Temperance man because he wanted to become Governor. [Great applause.] He had no doubt that the great mass of the people would uphold the law, and that there was no ground of apprehension that it could not be enforced. Yet there never was a time which called for more efficient action, on the part of the friends of Temperance, than the present.

In conclusion, he said that many influential States had already adopted a beneficial prohibitory law, and when New-York would follow, all the rest of the States would come after, and thus the greatest evil in this country would be annihilated, and this land would be truly blest. [Great applause.]

E. D. CULVER, Esq., of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. He reviewed in a very interesting manner the ups and downs of the announcements after the last Election; the final shattering of the hopes of the rum advocates, and the beautiful rejoicing of the great mass of the citizens of the State. The results following this Election, he said, would be a straight-forward recommendation for a Maine Law in the next Governor's Message, instead of element reasoning upon the beneficial effects of Temperance, with advice not to be rash in legislation on the subject, and concluding with with strong assurance good result of the election would be the disposition of the party based upon the liquor interest, and dissol the hesitancy of legislators with regard to prohibition. Many were of the opinion that the prohibitory law was a very good one with the exception of the seizure and destruction clause. But without that clause no law with regard to the matter could be of any force. The right secured by this law to the wife, to procure action against those who dealt out the destructive agent to her husband was another beneficial provision. But he had not come there wholly to speak in favor of a prohibitory law. He came "not to praise but to bury Cæsar." There was a man who had vetoed the Maine Law, and who was afterwards a candidate for reelection. He was put up by his party, but did not adopt the views of a single party except that of rum—he took the rum-barrel head for his platform, and that had gone down and taken him with it. What a great argument for temperance, said he, would be a comparison of an array of the cohorts of rum who voted for SEYMOUR, and the true man who voted for CLARK and temperance. [Applause.]

The President called on the audience for a subscription, for the sinews of war, as he said, and in the meantime introduced

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, who said he had never left his house on a colder morning than this, nor with a warmer heart. They, (the Temperance party,) now understood where they were, what they had done, and what they had to do. They had done more in Pennsylvania even for Temperance than had been done in New-York. In Bucks County only, had the Temperance party been whipped, but that was not astonishing as the old people there were yet under the impression that they were voting for General JACKSON. [Laughter.]

The Maine Law was essentially republican in its principles; its object was not only the greatest good for the greatest number, but the greatest good for everybody. The day was coming when it would prevail in every State—when it would sway all legislative bodies, and when crime, and heavy taxation, and poverty, and human wretchedness would disappear, and peace, and plenty, and happiness prevail. He believed as firmly as he believed in the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, that Republicanism could be preserved only by the intelligence and morality of a people, and that neither intelligence nor morality could exist among a people where rum was the ruling influence. [Loud applause.]

Rev. Mr. HATFIELD disclaimed all identity with Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of the Broome-street Church, and made a few brief remarks appropos to the object for which the meeting had assembled.

Mr. MARSH had some fault to find with Mr. CHAMBERS. That gentleman was so eloquent that many of the audience had not seen the money-box, and, as a natural consequence, the amount collected would not half pay the expenses of the meeting, which had been a very expensive affair. He therefore threw out the statement by way of suggestion.

Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, in compliance with loud calls from the audience, made a few very brief and pertinent remarks, after which the meeting terminated.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Burning of the City Assembly Rooms and Wood's Minstrel Hall.

A FIREMAN KILLED.

LOSS OF PROPERTY $200,000.

Some weeks have elapsed since the time of the extensive conflagrations in this City, but the catalogue was renewed yesterday. The extensive range of buildings known as the "City Assembly Rooms," on the east side of Broadway, between Howard and Grand-streets, took fire at 5 o'clock in the morning, and were totally consumed, together with the new and elegant concert-room occupied by Gingras CHRISTY & WOOD'S Minstrels.

The fire was discovered in the vicinity of the hoisting engine in the southeast corner of the Ball-room. The Annual Ball of the Tailors' Protective Union was in progress at the time. The hoisting-engineer, supposing the fire to be a trifling affair, threw on some water and said nothing to alarm the guests. A few minutes after, however, he discovered smoke ascending, coming from another section of the floor. Upon this, he thought it best, judging there might be more danger than he imagined, to call Mr. MILLER, (the lessee and part owner of the premises,) and did so. This was shortly after 3 o'clock A. M. Mr. MILLER directly began to investigate the extent and locality of the danger. He examined the floor, and could discover nothing. He then went upon the roof, and upon effecting an opening between the roof and the ceiling underneath a volume of smoke came rushing up, so hot and dense that, as he expressed it, he thought it would lift him up. Meanwhile the fact was communicated to the dancing party below, and the Hall was quietly cleared.

The alarm was at once given, and the Firemen were promptly at their posts. The night was bitterly cold—altogether the coldest of the season—and the Croton froze in the hose almost as soon as the streams began to flow from the hydrant. It was thought at one time that it would be impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of water to check the progress of the flames. The firemen, however, worked manfully, although icicles hung from the hose, and coats were coked in ice. A hydrant-box was set on fire to thaw the ice, and a small stream was brought to bear upon the buildings, and other jets were forced to play upon the fire from Broadway. The flames gathered rapid headway, and in twenty minutes after the alarm was sounded, the walls of the Assembly Building fell in. The front wall extended for a distance of *one hundred feet*, covering Nos. 442, 444, 446, 448, and 450 Broadway. It was of brick, and fell at once, with a terrible crash.

No. 440 Broadway was occupied in the first story as a carriage store by ISAAC MIX, but as the firemen managed to save most of the contents, Mr. MIX's loss was not large. There were taken out of the premises uninjured, 10 light wagons and carriages, 1 box carriage, 4 pair of carriage cushions, and 3 pair of carriage lamps.

No. 442 Broadway was the old Olympic Theatre, (MITCHELL's,) remodelled into a store, which was occupied by the Cheshire Crystal Glass Company. This building was a four-story house, owned by JOSEPH MUIR. Mr. MARCUS CORLIEUR was Agent of the Glass Company, and had just stored a new invoice of goods valued at $27,000. This is nearly a total loss—insured for $5,000 in the Pacific Company. The material embraced sheet, window, skylight and floor glass. These are supposed to be *one hundred tons* of this glass in a fragmentary state, remaining in the ruins, valued in its present condition at 2 cents per pound. Mr. G. HAMMINGTON, glass-stainer, also occupied a portion of this building, having recently removed thither. His loss is $2,000—uninsured.

No. 444 Broadway was occupied by GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S Minstrels. The company had expended a large amount in fitting up the properties of their Concert-Hall, providing instruments, wardrobes, &c., and had succeeded in arranging a very agreeable place of public entertainment. Several valuable musical instruments were totally destroyed; among them a violin valued at $200. The aggregate loss is estimated at $15,000, on which there is no insurance. The safe and papers belonging to the company were rescued. We understand that an offer of $20,000 for the good-will of the concern was on the point of being closed, when this calamity happened. Mr. WOOD had decided upon accepting the proposition, and was to have given his answer on the 24th inst. The Hall formerly occupied by E. P. CHRISTY, No. 472 Broadway, at which performances have lately been conducted by branch of the Company in Mercer-street, will be immediately fitted up for the reception of the Company, and the concerts will be resumed at that place this evening, with a selection from the form of both Companies.

The upper floors of Nos. 444, 446, 448 and 450 Broadway, comprised the extensive Hall and Supper Rooms, known as the "City Assembly Rooms." The ground floors of all these buildings were occupied by stores.

Dr. M. W. GRAY occupied the store No. 444 as drug store. His loss is $600; no insurance. The stock consisted mainly of patent medicines. Dr. GRAY also lost a good library.

Mr. JOSEPH A. POSSOM had a fruit and liquor store, at No. 442½. Loss, $800; no insurance.

No. 446 was occupied by ALEXANDER DYNGCOMB, saddle and harness maker. A portion of the stock was saved. Loss probably only a few hundreds,—covered by insurance.

No. 448½ was occupied by Mr. HUNT as a boot and shoe store. Loss $100; not insured. The losses of the other occupants of this house were not known.

Mr. CORTAN exterminated Rats and Cockroaches, and had a "Happy Family" at No. 448. His "Family" was destroyed. It consisted of a quantity of rats, cats, mice, rabbits, owls, crows, hawks, and other neighbors,—usually antagonistic. The loss was $1,000; insured $500 in the Knickerbocker Company of Lansingburg.

No. 450 was occupied by ROBERT MCKINSTRY, Jr., as a carriage repository. The stock extended through the block to Crosby-street. The loss is stated at $60,000, above the insurance. The stock comprised some two hundred carriages, and a number of sleighs. Twenty carriages and a portion of the sleighs were rescued. The rear of this building on Crosby-street was destroyed.

No. 452 was occupied by JOHN CONNERSON, as a furniture store. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $1,000. This building was but slightly injured.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The City Assembly Rooms was the title given to the range of brick buildings erected by Mr. GEORGE W. MILLER, on the site of the old "Tivoli Hall," in the years 1850 and '51. The Assembly Rooms were erected in 1853. Mr. MILLER took the ground occupied by the Tivoli, on a long lease from the LORILLARD estate. He constructed a handsome Ball-room, which was 82 feet long by 79 feet wide. The height of the ceiling was 22 feet. From a dome in the centre hung a magnificent chandelier valued at $2,000. At each side of the room was a mirror valued at $2,000. There were forty sofas, valued at $15 apiece. The curtains and cornices cost $600.

The lot upon which the buildings were erected was 150 by 120 feet.

Mr. MILLER estimates the heaviest loss. He had expended nearly $60,000 in fitting up the premises. His loss, deducting the insurance, is $50,000. Insurances were effected to the amount of $30,000 in the following Companies:

Broadway	$2,000	Astor	$2,000
Pacific	5,000	Hermon	5,000
Total			$30,000

Mr. MILLER's actual loss cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. His rooms had been engaged for five nights in every week until the end of the Ball season. Hence his loss must be very serious. He will commence rebuilding at an early day.

Mrs. GILBERSENEVE, a sister of Mr. MILLER, sustained a trifling loss.

LOSS OF LIFE.

A still more melancholy narrative remains to be told. The walls in the rear of No. 448 Broadway suddenly fell, about 5 A. M., burying beneath the ruins a young man named JAMES LOWRIGH, belonging to Hose Company No. 7, and a Policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, named PATRICK MCVAY. Mr. LOWRIGH's body was not recovered until nearly 6 o'clock last evening, when it was conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, to await a Coroner's inquest. LOWRIGH was 24 years of age, a plumber by trade, connected one of fire brigades, and was highly esteemed. He was a member of the Order of United Americans, and of Company A, American Rifles. He resided at No. 131 East Twenty-third-street. The appearance of his body indicated that he died from the effects of the flames, rather than by suffocation. Many of the limbs were broken. The flesh of his hands, arms and feet was entirely burned off. The head and chest were also badly burned.

McVAY, the Policeman, was soon taken out, and conveyed to his home, No. 344 Elizabeth-street. It is hardly possible yet to determine the extent of his injuries.

ROBERT OSBORNE, a member of No. 3 Hook and Ladder Company, had a very narrow escape. He was standing near the walls when they fell. His hair and whiskers were burned from his head and face, his coat was badly burned on his back, and his fire-cap was smashed. He was pulled out of the ruins by his fellow-firemen, and taken to the Broadway House, where he was attended. He soon recovered himself, however, and in a somewhat disabled condition returned to the fire. His cap saved his life.

Another member of Hook and Ladder No. 3, whose name we were unable to learn, had his hand cut and lost his fire-cap by the falling walls of the Assembly Rooms.

INCIDENTS.

A member of No. 36 Hose Company picked up the private bank-book of Mr. WOOD, which was promptly returned to him.

The congregation of Rev. A. A. WOLF, of the Church (Presbyterian, corner Renwick and Clarkson-streets) was turned down upon us, while using the City Assembly Rooms as a place of worship, and have unfortunately been burned out twice within a few months.

The conduct of a young man, named RICHARD SHERMAN, who had charge of the hats, cloaks, &c., of the participants in the ball, is worthy of note. After the fire was announced, and everything was rushing pell-mell after their things, he stood on his post with a mustard in his hand, and would allow no one to depart or receive an article until he had shown his check. But for this precaution and its effect to excite cautious and self-possession among those present, there is no doubt but that the great loss of life would have occurred, which would have occasioned among the spectators a panic, and the inconsiderate hurry, for escape would have occasioned among themselves no little personal if not fatal injuries.

Several dwelling-houses on Crosby-street, in the rear of the Assembly rooms, were damaged by fire and water. The furniture was effected in many dwellings for the street, while the fire was in the height. The loss, however, will not be very great.

The light of the fire was distinctly seen at Poughkeepsie, a distance of sixteen miles from the City.

AGGREGATE LOSSES.

The aggregate losses by this fire will probably reach Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Insurance will range from $60,000 to $80,000. The following is a correct statement:

Geo. W. Miller	$50,000	$30,000
Robert McKinstry, Jr.	60,000	30,000
Christy & Wood	15,000	None
Gingras & Co.	20,000	4,000
Henry R. Cortan	1,000	None
J. Hemington	2,000	None
Mr. Muir	800	None
Alex. Dyngcomb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr. M. W. Gray	600	None
Joseph A. Possom	800	None
Probable total loss		$200,000
Insurance		$60,000

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THE NEWSBOYS.

The Newsboys, like other mercantile professions, seem to contain different classes within themselves—the jobbers and the wholesale dealers. These last are older lads, who buy up papers by the hundred or thousand from the offices, and sell them or give them to sell on commission, to the smaller boys. Nearly all the newsboys stands down town,—that on the newsboy stands down town,—that on the outside of the *Herald* office, the *Tribune*, at the different ferries and railroad depôts, &c.,—are owned and managed by this class, and generally the small boys who sell there are paid according to the liberality of their employers. Most of these younger boys live from hand to mouth, spending their money as freely as they get it, and accordingly have little capital to do business with.

But in all their various business transactions, says Mr. TRACY, "there is one law which is well understood and often executed upon the delinquent, and that is *punching!*" When a boy has bought papers on credit, borrowed money, or sold as journeyman for another, and fails to meet his accounts punctually, he gets an "awful punching."

When selling for another, if he is unable to dispose of his stock, or in other words, "gets stuck," he must be able to prove clearly that he has not been "loafing," or he gets "punched." If a boy sells at the ferry or any other place where another claims the exclusive privilege, the punishment is "punching."

If a boy should happen to "step out" with a few shillings of another's money, he never dares to come round "those corners" until he settles up, otherwise a condign punishment of awful "punching" awaits him. Sometimes the delinquent is followed to the theatre, (the Bowery or National,) where a settlement is made in a "summary manner."

There is much generosity frequently shown by these boys to one another. With all their bad habits, they are often kind to each other. Mr. TRACY lately noticed a busy conversation going on among them. He inquired and found that they had been to the Races during the day, and that "Express" had spent $4 of "Pat's" money, and had some home *broks*, and now Pat was looking for him! The boys made up 20s., which they lent to the bankrupt boy, and this, together with a promise that the balance should be paid soon, satisfied Pat and the trouble was quieted.

These lads seem to earn easily. Their average profits must be 3s. or 4s. a day, and on Sundays often 16s. The late calamity, which has brought such sorrow to the whole community, was a rich harvest to them. On the day when the first news of the *Arctic* came in, many of these boys deposited $5 as a day's earnings in the Savings-Table of the Lodging-House. On Saturday evening, one of the little boys took a quarter from his box, was gone half an hour, and returned with 7s. 7d. from the sale of *Extras*.

Yet have the boys joined in the general feeling. They discuss it over the warm stove, after the school-hours, and admire the heroic Captain Lucx and hate the cowardly sailors, as much as any of us.

One came back after the sale of the Extras, and bent down over the fire, really solemn. "*Isn't it awful*, Mr. TRACY!" and then told of a lady in an upper street of the City who had rushed out of a house for one of his Extras, and then had shrieked and wept as she saw a name on the list. "I do hope he ain't lost, Mr. TRACY."

EXTRACTS FROM MR. TRACY'S DIARY.

Aug. 13, P. M.—This evening a Deaf Mute boy was brought from the office of the Children's Aid Society to lodge here, and it was interesting to see the conduct of the others towards him. Instead of trying to tease or make fun of him, as they sometimes do by strangers, their sympathy in his misfortune was very evident. But how the lady could talk to him with her fingers was the greatest wonder of all to many of them. This being explained, many pleasing efforts were made by them to interest the poor boy.

Aug. 13, Sunday Evening.—One boy, who has taken much interest in the Deaf Mute boy, seemed quite delighted with his success in trying to teach "Dummy" to read and write in English. They both stood up and spent the day in study, and the boy was much pleased that he could make his wishes known in English with considerable facility.

Aug. 11, P. M.—During a short interview which I had this afternoon with HORACE GREELEY, he said "I think of you as the man said of the Chaplain in Old-age when he began to pray for General JACKSON, 'You have got a hard case now!'" And, he added, "The Newsboys are the hardest cases to be found."

Aug. 28—Monday A. M.—FRANCIS W. CAMPFIELD alias CHARLES ATWOOD, after giving ample proof of his being an artful villain this morning, robbed the final by robbing WM. DAVIS of $4 50 or $5, which was taken from his, WILLIAM'S, pocket, in the dormitory, with which he has escaped.

Aug. 27—Sunday P. M.—Passing the Tribune office to-day I saw eight or ten newsboys sitting in the front seat and standing around it, all very easily engaged in conversation. Most of these boys have sleep at the Lodging-House quite regularly until within the last three or four weeks, and as I came near them they appeared quite cautious; but seeing the opportunity too good to be lost, I opened upon them pleasantly, by asking a few questions. When I asked where they slept now, one head little fellow in a high voice replied—"We have become quite celebrated now, the newsboy has stole out there and slept I don't know when we'll do." I remained with them about the minute they were persuading, coaxing, pulling, (flatting other boys' pockets,) and using all the various persuasive arguments to yield up their copies. Amounts, charging cent, due: "It has all things and I have determined to take measures to stop it in course. Those who have houses should go to them, and those who have no home must find one." I intend, said I, "to notify every boy personally to-day I begin, and then he must not be disappointed if at any time, day or night, he is arrested and sent to 'the House of Refuge.'" This remark was given in a brief tone, so as not to attract the attention of others; but still no occasional passerby would stop to listen; if it was a boy, he would give a look, which say—"Do you want anything?" accompanied with a look and a gesture that satisfied him that he had been heard. A man who inquired "What is the matter here?" was told by one of the boys—"Oh, nothing, Sir; he (meaning me) is only instructing somebody."

Monday.—One of the circumstances came in here the last evening, very late, and as one of them was getting into bed he said—"Ah! Mr. TRACY, this is a little more than the hen to sleep in!"

Aug. 14, A. M.—A man who is connected with one of the newspaper establishments, and whose duties call him out very early in the morning, told me that he saw *twenty-four* boys and men (and among them one police-officer) sleeping on and about the corner of Ann and Nassau-streets, this morning, at about 4 o'clock.

A WANDERER RETURNED.

Sept. 5, Tuesday Evening.—One of the prominent characteristics of a newsboy is the love of liberty. Liberty to work or play;—liberty to eat or not;—liberty to sleep where and when he pleases;—liberty to follow his own inclinations and business;—in short, free, unconstitutional, practical liberty. A. B., who is a fair specimen of the best class of newsboys—industrious, independent, cheerful, kind-hearted, &c., &c., &c.—had been expelled for some misconduct, I know not and care not what, and since then has lived with his parents, and slept without the restraint of a master, enjoying the inalienable rights mentioned. After an absence of two weeks, however, he returned to the Lodging-House this evening. As he entered, without turning a glance to the right or left, with a glow of joy in his face that told how glad he was to return, he came right up to me, and, holding out his hand, said, "Ah! Mr. TRACY, I am coming back to you again!" After shaking my hand most heartily, he seated himself and gazed around the room, seeming perfectly delighted to get back again.

Sept. 9, Saturday Evening.—The number of lodgers has increased during the past week, notwithstanding the very hot weather, which has been fine as "summer and summer" could desire. These boys always live well when they have the money. This evening, while a number of them were telling each other what they had for supper, I undertook to stream with them about their diet,—that they should avoid some of the nice things which they had mentioned, and live more upon plainer food, as this was healthier and cheaper; that they should allow their reason instead of their appetite to control them in the selection of their food. "Ah, Sir," said one boy, "when a feller is hungry and has a good hot dinner smokin' before him, it's no time to reason; and I have made up my mind that these ruffled shirt "quills" (cloaks) shan't eat up all the good things, no how!" I concluded to drop the matter for the present, and took another subject.

Sept. 10, Sunday, 3 P. M.—I put on my overcoat, and taking my umbrella, left home for the Lodging-House. When I arrived here, I found *twelve or fifteen of our boys who had sought a shelter from* this cold storm, in our stairway, anxious to get into the rooms. *As they saw me* coming up stairs, one cried out, "Here comes Mr. TRACY, now we can get in!" "That's good," said another. "Hurrah for Mr. TRACY!" and many similar expressions. Many of these little fellows who were poorly clad, and badly prepared for weather or a storm like this, were wet to the skin, and without the money they *had taken this morning, which was burning* in their pockets, would be chilled through with the cold. We interested them as well as we could for two hours, and while the boys were away for their supper, we put up the stove and made a good fire.

Sept. 10, Evening.—The storm and cool weather have driven in an unusual number of boys this evening. We have twenty-five lodgers, besides several who have spent the evening here and gone home, or somewhere else to sleep. All enjoyed our comfortable fire very much, and while we were teaching two little fellows their A B ab's, another boy was amusing a crowd who were coolly seated around the stove, by telling them how they would do on the cold snowy nights next Winter. Stooping down in front of the stove, with his head turned on one shoulder, and his hands held close to the fire, he said "Ah, won't you snoosers like to get up to this fire? Yes, you will, (with a toss of his head) —yes you will; I know it!"

Sept. 11, Monday Evening.—The cold weather and rain of yesterday, begin to make the boys realize that Winter is approaching in earnest, and now they begin to feel the force of the counsel I have given them about saving their money and preparing for Winter. One boy offered a resolution—"That no boy be allowed to take any money out of the Bank until the 1st of November next"—which after being fully discussed was passed unanimously!

Sept. 15, Friday Evening.—JOHN ROSE, a Jew boy, orphan, aged 16, born in Petticoat-lane, London, England. His father and mother both died in this City—the first three and the last two years ago; since then JOHN has sold matches and slept in the cheap lodging-house, at one shilling a night; him never slept out; has the prominent characteristics of the Hebrew race, not the least of which is the love of money.

Sept. 20.—The above boy went to the country with the large company in charge of Mr. SMITH.

Sept 20.—JOHN CAVENDISH, an orphan, aged about 15 years, from Liverpool, was sent here to-day from the office, to be renovated and equipped for the West. He told us he had been "knocking about" most of the time as cabin-boy from Liverpool to Dublin, and worked his passage as cabin-boy to this country. The poor boy was in a very filthy and forlorn condition, for with two faithful applications of soap and Croton, and three or four dollars' worth of clothes, was greatly improved. With many expressions of gratitude, he left in high glee, with Mr. SMITH, for the West.

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"Grubbing" is soliciting—more commonly or vulgarly termed begging.

We went down lately and saw some thirty-five of these boys collected together, as orderly and attentive to the speaker as any set of boys.

All had clean shirts, and were well washed—a very different looking set from the boys who met the first night in the Lodging-House. There is no reason why the newsboys should not be as honest, and saving, and decently dressed as any other class of boys in business. We believe there are boys now in that Lodging-House, who, if they have further opportunities, will make a figure in the world, and yet who, without this influence, would have been vagabonds on the street. Mr. TRACY has certainly acquired an excellent influence over them, principally by kindness and patience. O. L. R.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Valuable Books—Remarkably Low Prices.

We attended the sale of standard English works at the rooms of BANGS, BROTHER & Co., No. 12 Park-row, the last two evenings. The catalogue tempted us sorely. Some rare works, which we seldom meet with in this country, did their best to entice the cash out of our pockets; and, in view of the prices at which they were sacrificed, it really demanded the sternest resolution to resist the temptation. CHAUCER'S Poems and Prose Works, in folio, black letter, BYRGHT'S edition, including the translation of BOETHIUS, never printed in Roman letter, and one of the gems of earliest English prose, was thrown away, not sold, for the miserable sum of *seven dollars*. Fifty dollars for such a copy, (dated 1602, and not reprinted since,) would have been but a fair price. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY'S *Arcadia*, his *Astrophel and Stella, Sonnets*, and *Defence of Poesy*, folio, a perfect copy, well bound, and never reprinted since 1627, was exchanged for $5 50—a most wicked sacrifice. The other works were similarly immolated at the altar of Hard Times.

Last evening prices were worse, if possible. About forty persons only were present, and but few of those were bidders. A fine London edition of the Dramatic Works of MARLOWE, 3 vols., PICKERING's edition, handsomely bound, went off for $1 75 per volume. The Calendar Series, complete from the commencement in 1609 to March, 1852, with all the indexes—92 volumes, morocco binding and gilt edges—A fair, rare and clean copy, sold for—what does *the reader think?—six shillings and six pence a volume!* BURNETT'S Works, in ten quarto volumes, a fine copy in gilt vellum—a very rare and costly edition—was sold for one dollar for the set. The [illegible] had been expected for more, [illegible] and many private board and lodging houses in which enjoy the inalienable rights mentioned. After an absence of two weeks, however, he returned to the Lodging-House this evening. As he entered, without turning a glance to the right or left, with a glow of joy in his face that told how glad he was to return, he came right up to me, and, holding out his hand, said, "Ah! Mr. TRACY, I am coming back to you again!" After shaking my hand most heartily, he seated himself and gazed around the room, seeming perfectly delighted to get back again.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Valuable Books—Remarkably Low Prices.

We attended the sale of standard English works at the rooms of BANGS, BROTHER & Co., No. 12 Park-row, the last two evenings. The catalogue tempted us sorely. Some rare works, which we seldom meet with in this country, did their best to entice the cash out of our pockets; and, in view of the prices at which they were sacrificed, it really demanded the sternest resolution to resist the temptation. CHAUCER'S Poems and Prose Works, in folio, black letter, BYRGHT'S edition, including the translation of BOETHIUS, never printed in Roman letter, and one of the gems of earliest English prose, was thrown away, not sold, for the miserable sum of *seven dollars*. Fifty dollars for such a copy, (dated 1602, and not reprinted since,) would have been but a fair price. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY'S *Arcadia*, his *Astrophel and Stella, Sonnets*, and *Defence of Poesy*, folio, a perfect copy, well bound, and never reprinted since 1627, was exchanged for $5 50—a most wicked sacrifice. The other works were similarly immolated at the altar of Hard Times.

Last evening prices were worse, if possible. About forty persons only were present, and but few of those were bidders. A fine London edition of the Dramatic Works of MARLOWE, 3 vols., PICKERING's edition, handsomely bound, went off for $1 75 per volume. The Calendar Series, complete from the commencement in 1609 to March, 1852, with all the indexes—92 volumes, morocco binding and gilt edges—A fair, rare and clean copy, sold for—what does *the reader think?—six shillings and six pence a volume!* BURNETT'S Works, in ten quarto volumes, a fine copy in gilt vellum—a very rare

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That the Auditor in the Comptroller's office have his salary raised to $2,500. Referred.

STREETS AND NUISANCES.

Lands and Streets.—Nothing to be taken from the further consideration of the petition of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations for the extension of the term of the lease of the Crystal Palace. Adopted.

Law.—Concurring with the Board of Aldermen to accept the surrender of the contract of Russ and Reed for the paving of Chatham-street. Laid over.

EXTRA APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1854.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of appropriating $2,000 for the contingent expenses of the members of the Common Council for 1854, and $60,000 to pay arrearages due the Judges' Clerks and other public officers for the same year.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Councilman JEREMIAH in the Chair, and accepted the report, and unanimously recommended the adoption of the resolutions without amendment. The Board subsequently adopted the report of the Committee of the Whole and ordered the bill to a third reading, without a dissenting vote.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

The bill concurring with the Board of Aldermen, to extend the time for the use of steam below Forty-second-street to eighteen months instead of six months, from July, 1854, was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

The bill appropriating $10,000, to be disbursed by the New-York Association for the Relief of the Poor, was, on motion of Councilman HONEKINCOP, taken up and passed finally on a third reading. It will go before the Board of Aldermen this evening.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. E. C. BENEDICT, the President, occupied the Chair.

A number of applications from School Officers *for appropriations, &c., were received and referred* to the appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. PHILIPS, the Committee on Warming, &c., was authorized to take *steps* to insure the warming of Ward School No. 32, at an expense not to exceed $300.

Mr. COOLIDGE offered a resolution, which was *referred*, authorizing the *Principals* of the Grammar and Primary Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board, to keep a record, to show, not only the number of months, but the number of days also, which each of their pupils has been taught, with the totals of months and days for each pupil for every year.

The Board then took up the special order of the evening—the Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred a resolution for preparing a tariff of supplies contemplated by the 11th section of article 20 of the By-laws. The Committee recommended the adoption of a by-law providing that supplies required by the several schools under jurisdiction of the Board, for the use of teachers, pupils, &c., shall only be furnished hereafter according to the annual average attendance of the preceding year, and in accordance with the tariff of supplies annexed, and on the written requisition signed by the Principal or Vice Principal of the school or department for which the same is required, and certified as approved by the Special Committee of the Board of Ward Officers authorized for such purpose, &c. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Supplies made a report adverse to a reduction of the number of members forming committees. The report gave rise to some discussion, but it was finally adopted.

On the recommendation of different Committees appropriations were made—of $10,000 for the use of the Depository, $1,000 for the Workshop, $2,250 for support and repairs of the Free Academy, and $40,000 for the support of the Ward Schools—$53,250 in all.

Mr. WEST moved for adoption a resolution to pay necessary expenses for repairing and cleaning School-house No. 5 in Mott-street, recently used by the Board of Health as a Cholera Hospital. The resolution gave rise to a long discussion. Many of the members thought it belonged by right to the Board of Health to refit the School-house, and were opposed to the passage of the resolution, but inasmuch as the resolution contemplated the payment of several poor people for labor performed, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the subject matter itself was referred to a Special Committee to report.

No other business of importance was disposed of.

COURT CALENDAR...THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 14, 17, 26, 28, 32, 34, 35 to 38.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 10, 70, 30, 4, 4, 72 to 77, 123, 78 to 82.

Ordered—The Circuit Calendar for the year will continue to be the Calendar for the year 1855, and will be taken up at the December Circuit which will be near 1100. New Notes of Issue in causes on the Calendar need not be made.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1561, 1566, 1567, 1574, 1577.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 262, 66, 652, 402, 1197, 722, 419, 456, 457, 540, 1220, 1164, 273, 275, 225, 229, 1071, 70, 943, 977, 719, 98, 974, 606, 754, 788, 1005, 1155, 602, 702, 1206, 456, 301, 18, 549.

Saturday is the last day for filing Notes of Issue.

Ordered—That the Calendar of Causes for Trial at the ensuing Term of this Court be continued in the Calendar of the term February, and March terms respectively, and be taken up at the commencement of those terms respectively, at the place where the Court leaves off at the close of the term immediately preceding. Causes not noticed for trial at the January term, and such as are, during that term, put off for the term, or called, or passed, may be noticed for the February and March terms; and causes thus put off, called, or passed, during the February term, may be noticed for the first Monday of March. The Clerk will place the causes as noticed for February and March terms, respectively, at the foot of the January Calendar, according to their respective priority. Notes of issue are to be filed in the causes last mentioned; in other causes on the January Calendar, no notes of issue need be filed for the two subsequent terms; but a notice of trial must be served for each term, that the cause may be put on, or continued on the Calendar. *And it is further ordered*, that no notes of issue be filed for, or for the General Term and Trial Term of this Court, unless so filed with the Clerk, eight days before the commencement of the first day of the succeeding term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 20.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

The following cases were also heard before Judge Ingersoll at the last term, and his decisions recently sent down:

JURISDICTION—CANAL BOAT—DELIVERY OF CARGO. *Giles Hawley* vs. *The Canal Boat Ann Arbor*—The libel in this case is filed to recover the value of a quantity of butter, shipped on the 5th or 6th of June, 1854, on board the canal boat, then lying in the Erie Canal at Rome, Oneida County, to be carried to the City of New-York and there delivered. It is alleged that 440 tubs of butter were shipped, and only 427 delivered, and that the canal boat is responsible in admiralty for the loss. The statements deny that more than 427 were shipped, or that the boat is liable in admiralty if they were lost. The evidence was given by one witness, that he knew the tubs of the butter, as they were shipped, and had it been that 440 tubs were shipped, he should have noticed it, and marked on each tub, as he did that the weight of all was 56,448 pounds. Evidence was given, however, that some butter was put on board when he was not present, and one of the libellants, in obtaining a deposition at the Custom-House office at Rome, represented the weight to be 56,600 pounds. The captain of the boat, who lived and owned the canal boat, came to New-York, and testified that it did not appear to have been disturbed on the voyage, and could not have been without their knowledge, and all that was carried to New-York was safely delivered to the consignees.

Held by the Court, That it was shown by sufficient proof that these twenty-427 tubs were put on board, but that all that was put on board was safely delivered.

That it therefore was not necessary to decide the question of jurisdiction, but without having sufficiently considered that question, the impressions of the Court are against the right of the libellants to proceed against the boat. The canal boat was not built to navigate tide-waters; but the Erie canal, and is not a ship within the definition in Bouvier's Admiralty, 1814, not being a seagoing vessel.

"When a ship is libelled in an Admiralty Court for the breach of a maritime contract, it is upon the ground that the ship itself contracts—and if such a canal boat can be ship, why not the Erie canal, too, Oneida County, and the rest of the canals and lakes? Oneida County, within the centre of a Court of Admiralty. I do not see that that any vessel or thing capable of containing freight, built and designed to make headway on the New-York Central Railroad by means of the wheels of the railroad cars, and in the same county dates into and land itself by a navigable channel and open water, the consent of a Court of Admiralty, provided it is so contemplated that when it arrives at Albany it can be towed from the wheels of the railroad carriage into tide-water, and be towed by a steamer out to New-York."

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellants, Mr. Tracy; for claimants, Messrs. Hubbard and Blackman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 10, 70, 30, 4, 4, 72 to 77, 123, 78 to 82.

Ordered—That the

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Merchant for the City Gazette Office,
Wednesday, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

We have to-night reached, when compared with the first business week of the season, and of the year. It has been an extremely dull one, but this had been anticipated, and is therefore no surprise. The private produce in the Money market, the present and prospective yielding every branch of trade, the very mild weather, and the proximity of the Holiday season, combined to extinguish any little symptom of life or stirring in the traffic. The first two of these elements are not apt to disappear for some time to come, therefore their influence will be the more lasting; and, though it may cause much distress, we think that it cannot but produce some very good results. In first instance effect will appear in the Importer producing a quality of some of the least meritorious and most unremunerative operations, who (though we are glad to notice this) substitute a very little portion of due reflection (strange to practice which are now brought with monitory trouble and distress. Another desirable consequence will become apparent in the limited number of new establishments which the New Year and the Spring season will give birth to. These and other effects for the (time) but prove satisfactory to all sound minds, and serviceable to trade at large.

Hows and Harsted throughout last fortnight are very quiet and altogether nominal in price. Cotton Flannels are in pretty good request in strictly cotton. Denims and Drillings are tenacious and bought. Duck is in moderate supply and demand at previous figures. Old Osnaburgs remain dull and heavy. Fresh styles come forward newly and are offered at no fixed price, as yet. Linens and Napkins are unaltered. Cambrics are in limited request and firm tones. Printing Cloths are depressed, and though quoted a little cheaper, find few purchasers. Prints remain in last notice. Stripes are rather lower and firm; but quiet. Tickings maintain their previous value.

Woolens are exceedingly heavy, and crisis, if anything, a downward tendency. Blankets have not varied. Beaver remarkable stubborn in price. Cotton Flannels are in pretty good request in strictly cotton. Denims and Drillings are tenacious and bought. Duck is in moderate supply and demand at previous figures. Old Osnaburgs remain dull and heavy. Fresh styles come forward newly and are offered at no fixed price, as yet. Linens and Napkins are unaltered. Cambrics are in limited request and firm tones. Printing Cloths are depressed, and though quoted a little cheaper, find few purchasers. Prints remain in last notice. Stripes are rather lower and firm; but quiet. Ticks are unchanged and maintain their value.

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Wednesday, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market continues nearly nearly be and inquiries at $7 25 for Pearls and $6 25 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is moderately inquired for at 31c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—North River hard are less freely offered, and are now worth from $4 75@5 cash, ⅌ M.; but are not in active demand at these rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There is not sufficient doing in this line to justify an accurate notice. Stocks are moderate, but ill-assorted; and prices are nominally the same.

CANDLES—There is a fair market being transacted at 10c.@11c. for Mould. Tallow is steady. Sales for Adamantine, 10c.@10½c. for plain, 10½c. for Pearl, and 20c.@21c. for patent do., ⅌ lb. The supply is moderate.

COAL—Foreign is generally dull and heavy at old quotations. The stock is increasing. Anthracite is in pretty good request at $7@7 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered from vessel and yard. We understand that there were sold, to-day, 4,000 tons Cumberland at $8 25@$7 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—The market is quiet but steady at 17c. for Maracaibo; 9½c. for Curaçoa, and 8½c. for St. Domingo, all in bond with 1½c.@7c. for Duty, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio in the only description that is attracting much attention, and the sales of this, for this day, add up 1,600 bags at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

COTTON—We notice less movement in this line at 10½c. for new Shanghai; 10c.@10½c. for Yellow Mixed; 9½c. for old Shanghai, ⅌ lb. Chili Fig is held at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—With a light stock (comprising about 20,000 bales on hand and on shipboard) and a moderate inquiry for home use and export, prices are pretty well supported. This day's sales reach 1,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplds.	Flors.	Mobile.	and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7½
Middling	7½	7½	7½	8½
Middling Fair	8	8	8	9
Fair	8½	8½	8½	10

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are less sought after and are now quotable at 32c.@33c. for Northern, and 30c.@31c. for Western, cash, ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in much request, while the supply is moderate and unchanged in price. The last sale of Cracks, 40 packet, was effected at $1 25 ⅌ box, usual credit.

FISH—Have not varied much. The supplies are moderate, and the demand is similar. Dry Cod are selling in small parcels at $3@3 37½ ⅌ cwt.; Pickled Cod rule quiet, at $4 ⅌ barrel. Large Mackerel continues in fair request, and we quote: No. 1, $18@$18 for No. 1, $15@$16 for No. 2, and $14@$15 for No. 3, ⅌ barrel. Small Mackerel and Pickled Salmon are inactive and nominal. Pickled Herring sold at $3 75@$3 50 ⅌ barrel. There is a little more doing in Scaled Herring, at 40c.@45c. for sealed, and 35c. for No. 2, ⅌ box.

FLAX—Continues to sparingly offered, and is altogether nominal in price, there being nothing of any importance doing in it.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands favor buyers. The receipts are very light, and the stock on hand is decreasing. The Retailers and local demand is fair, and shippers are more disposed to operate. These circumstances tend to strengthen prices which derive additional firmness and buoyancy from the influence of the present very severe weather. The day's sales comprise 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$7 12½@$7 25
Ordinary State	$ 25 @ $ 37½
Straight State	$ 37½@ $ 50
Fancy State	$ 50 @ $ 62½
Mixed Western	$ 75 @ $ 87½
Common to Good Ohio	$ 87½@ $ 25
Fancy Ohio	$ 25 @ $ 37½
Extra Ohio	$ 37½@ $ 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 37½@$ 50
Fancy Genesee	$ 50 @ $ 75
Extra Genesee	$ 75 @ $ 12 75

Superfine Corn Meal is pretty active and steady. The day's sales add up 1,000 bbls. at $9, in bond, and $9 75@$10, free, ⅌ bbl. Southern is less abundant, and is improving in request, at rising rates. The day's sales reach 2,250 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Inferior; $6 75@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. for Good to Choice; and Brine, with $9 75@$10 75 for Fancy and Extra, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is rather brisker, at $4 75@$5 ⅌ 100 lbs., and $3 12½@$3 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling more freely, at $6 75 for Fine, and $7 50 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy. The day's sales include 270 bbls., at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey and $4 62½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The branch of business is pretty active for the season. Sales were made to-day of 250 boxes of layer Raisins, at $3; 1,000 boxes bunch do., at $3 50@$3 37½ for old, and $3 75@$4@$4 75 for dry; 400 half boxes do., at $1 87½@$2 ⅌ 500 quarter boxes do., at 90c.@$1; 500 cases Malaga Lemons, at $6 50; 500 cases Havana and Mediterranean Oranges, at $7@$7 50 ⅌ box; Malaga Lemons, at $20@$3 25 ⅌ box; 25 cases Sardines, at 20c.@25c.; 10 cases Citron, at 24c.@24c.; 15 bbls. prime Currants, at 24c.@25c.; Langendale Almonds, at 15c.; dried Pitches, at 14c.@14½c.; do. and peeled Peaches, at 12½@13½c.; unpeeled do., at 5c.@6c.; dried Apples, at 3½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; and common to good Western Apples, at $2 75@$3 50, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still quite rare and promising to be no less some time to come; holders are gradually raising the limits of purchases, which accordingly compete competitions. For prime White Genesee, owners claim $2 40 and upwards, ⅌ bushel. Sales were made yesterday of some 2,000 bushels prime Michigan White, at 60c. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet. Northern is nominally held at $1 45. Small parcels Jersey brought $1 40 ⅌ bushel. Barley is still inactive and nominal in value. There is rather more doing in Oats, which are less abundant, and rule very firm, at 50c.@60c. for Western; 60c.@62c. for Canada, 62c.@65c. for Jersey, and 65c.@70c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is not plentiful enough to be in good request for the Wheat trade, and prices are still barely nominal. The day's sales comprise 20,000 bushels, at 80c.@87½c. for Western mixed, 90c. for Old Southern, and 97½c.@98c. for Southern White and Yellow; and 60c.@62c. for Round Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Meal and Brans are selling in lots, chiefly at $1 62½@$1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs., Brandywine and Canadian Peas are quiet, at $1 ⅌ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian is the most in demand, and for sales the following is the shape of business ⅌ ton:

2 lots	250 and 250 tons	$50
2 lots	250 and 250 tons	$50
1 lot	250 tons	$50
1 lot	250 tons	1 months' time.

HAY—Prices in town continue firm, in consequence of the demand for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for good, and $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market for all descriptions is very quiet, and for Old Russia there are not even large and are not very lively offers, prices are nominal.

HIDES—The supply of the improved tanning and the demand for the same is very limited, prices are nominally unchanged. Sales of Buenos Ayres are reported at 17c. ⅌ lb. cash, and 18c. ⅌ lb. 4 months, and 19c. ⅌ lb. 6 months. Sales of 2,000 Rio Grande at 17c. ⅌ lb. cash, and 18c. ⅌ lb. 4 months. Sales of 1,000 Montevideo at 17c. ⅌ lb. cash, and 18c. ⅌ lb. 4 months. Sales of 1,000 Texas at 17c. ⅌ lb. cash, and 18c. ⅌ lb. 4 months. Sales of 1,000 Calcutta at 17c. ⅌ lb. cash, and 18c. ⅌ lb. 4 months. Sales of 1,000 Mexicans

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1854.

☞ ONE ONLY Brownell's Type For Sale—Dupont-street, and in good order. Apply at this office.

To Correspondents.

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Practical Hints to Make Holidays Merrier.

The holidays are approaching. Their gayety and mirth projects itself into the present, and already in anticipation our families are the merry chuckled for their coming. We have a word to utter now, before the arrangements for their festivities have all been made, and it is too late for it to be heeded without awkward changes of policy. The custom of making New-Year's calls is a good one, giving to the day, as it does, a social character, without which it loses half its reputation.

But, sad to say, there has grown up a terrible abuse which threatens to convert the night of the day into drunken dissipation,—disturbing its harmless hilarity into shameful riotry. Far better were it, many good men begin to feel, considering the excesses which have come to signalize the occasion, that it had never been celebrated otherwise than a common day—one of those in which men go about their daily work, and at night rejoice in the fruit of their labors, with consciences void of offence, and without headaches next morning. But the business of the day do not belong of right to its customs. They are an excrescence. It is as if the chased serpent on the lip of the silver basket, piled with luscious fruit, had been metamorphosed into a living and living serpent, with deadly venom in the fang. In behalf of all good citizens and lovers of New-Year's enjoyments to do what can be done to redeem the day from its disgrace. People who believe honestly that it is not wise to drink moderately, nor decent to be drunk, have a duty to society in this matter. Hundreds and thousands of respectable, godly people, who would scorn, upon another day, to tempt any person to the use of intoxicating liquors, on New-Year's day, furnish their tables with them, and urge their guests to partake. Of those who are in the daily use of wine, we cannot expect better things, but for men and women whose names are authorities among the friends of temperance, sobriety, good order and religion, is it not exceedingly blamable? New-Year's has been a great day for notwithstanding the good example of all the old year. Persons that have stretched through from January Second to December Thirty-first, are assaulted by thousands of honest advisers on New-Year's morning. What must the appreciative think of his master, the student of his teacher, the journeyman of his boss, who, having preached abstinence throughout the year, urges him now to indulgence? It is a day when hundreds of young men go out to see which of their grave advisers are hypocrites. It is the day of all others when those who have learned subjects into their heretofore—the day marked with black in many a young public career, who dates from it the beginning of his ruin.

In this City, on New-Year's day, there are many thousands who spend their week holiday here. Unlikely to such occasions, very many are tempted during the day into excesses which they have cause to regret bitterly, and with much mortification, for many years afterwards.

Perhaps we are urged,—it must be thought—by the parents and others of children on whom they call, to take wine with them, supposing that the little ones may make a good supply of hospitalities experienced,—sometimes, (this is a Christian City, reader,) to see how the little fellows will act when half fuddled! Very respectable people do it. Women save us from contact with such responsibility. Parents must be blind who do not treat such offerings to their children as a grave hazard and a grievous injury.

In some of our public institutions liquors are set upon the table and freely offered to visitors. Visitors will do well to "spot" their generous entertainers, who with the prospect of visitors, deliver sermons for the coming year, and a chance that was comfortable that a fourth age crowded down to the ranks of the drinking, vendors into such humorous experiments.

There are three Medical Schools in the City. In their families are gentlemen of high standing in the community and in the City. We hope they will not repeat the experiment of allowing their sons to drink up by taking them to partake of intoxicating liquors. Medical students of all others are the most exposed. Away from their homes, with a surplus sum of independence, and no light law, the sense of their responsibility is sometimes light upon them. Gathered here from the extreme parts of the Union, they understand no one might that in the hours of [illegible] their business entirely; their overpower that the leaves they do them in over with the depth of debauch. How miserable is the [illegible], they now too apt to discover years afterwards. Of all men in the World, physicians should be men of sobriety; and the [illegible] of our Medical Colleges [illegible] in this should be [illegible] both of [illegible] and [illegible] before the [illegible] have been [illegible] years, on the [illegible] have been [illegible]. The gentlemen who [illegible] be unfortunately [illegible] from a table [illegible] Schools, and [illegible] with [illegible] men that have no [illegible] in them, it will be a [illegible] for any lady to [illegible] out from the [illegible] of [illegible]. If there are any [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of your friends, [illegible] second, need warning out.

Help for the Poor.

The certainty that the necessities and sufferings of the Poor are to be immensely increased this Winter, has aroused a corresponding feeling of benevolence among the wealthy portion of our citizens. It has been usual for our rich families at the holiday season to exchange presents among each other, to an extent sometimes involving a cost of several hundred dollars. We have heard of several instances the present season, in which individuals have caused it to be understood in their circle of relatives and friends, that they did not intend to make presents this year, nor did they wish to receive them;—but that they intended to devote the money hitherto used for that purpose *to the relief of the Poor*. If any rich man among us has friends who would not be rejoiced to receive such a message, their friendship lacks the disinterestedness which alone can make it worth having.

The course thus taken in a few instances is worthy of general imitation. The fact is every day pressing itself most painfully upon our notice, that there will be an amount of suffering in this City during the coming Winter, from destitution, far greater than has been known for many years. It is not only the hopelessly and helplessly poor,—the sick, the widowed and the orphaned,—the classes who are always poor, that are to suffer now. The ranks of the destitute are to be swollen by tens of thousands who have hitherto gained a comfortable living by their work, but who are now thrown out of employment, and are thus deprived of the means of earning bread for themselves and the helpless ones dependent on them. The number of persons discharged from employment by large establishments, is really fearful. Every branch of business suffers a depression which renders such a curtailment of its operations necessary. Building in the City is almost wholly suspended, and not *one-fifth* part of the Masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Plasterers, Plumbers, and others who have hitherto found employment at good wages, can now find anything to do at any price. All the trades are equally affected. Ship-builders are almost all out of employment. Two-thirds of the hatters, half the tailors, and more than half the seamen throughout the City have nothing whatever to do. No one can fully realize the dreadful extent of suffering,—the lack of food, of fuel, of clothing, and of all the necessaries of life, which this state of things involves.

The wealthy portion of our people,—those to whom hard times bring only inconvenience,—must face the responsibility which such a crisis brings with it. It is in just such emergencies as this that their usefulness to the world can be made transcendent and conspicuous;—that they can silence the clamors of envy and jealous malignity which are too apt to assail them, and show the mass of the community that it is only Wealth accumulated in just and benevolent hands, that can save society in such a peril as that which is now upon it. They can obtain, during the few months of what we hope will prove a short Winter, a hold upon the respect and affection of the public, from which years of malice cannot dislodge them.

We have great faith in the whole-hearted humanity of our rich men. They only need to be convinced of the necessity and utility of their efforts in the cause of benevolence, to put them forth. There is more genuine charity among the wealthy classes in this country and in this City, than among the same classes elsewhere in the world. The coming Winter will test it to the utmost: but we feel confident of a good result.

Minor Effects of the War.

The war in which England is now engaged is affecting the money-making shopkeepers of London in a manner which, on a cursory glance, might not strike the mind of a mere looker-on. The British army has long been looked upon in British society as an excellent school for the younger branches of the aristocracy; they purchase their commissions—serve for a few years—and then retire into private life, receiving what they paid on entering the service, with the advantage of having been subjected to a certain degree of discipline, and sometimes of having seen more of the world, on foreign or colonial service, than in the ordinary course of events would fall to their lot. The regiments in the East are crowded with young officers of this class, and the mortality to which they have been subjected, from battle and disease, has greatly thinned their ranks, and special desolation over many a household in Britain.

We read, for example, that in the battle of Inkermann, "twenty officers of the Guards were killed." [illegible] of these young men, heir of our very [illegible] with which our aristocratic families in the British Islands. It is easy to imagine into what deep grief the death—glorious as it was—of these young men must have plunged many families. Together, thus roughly divided by the hand of death, gentle associations painfully disturbed, personal sorrow which it may and will not easily be [illegible]—all these may do—he expected. But how few are there who, looking simply on the surface, would think that the tradesmen of London and of other great British cities have been cause to share in the regret which fills the hearts of surviving members of the patrician gentlemen who come within the general description of "killed in battle"—yet they are interested, though from a far different cause—through the pocket, though not through the heart.

The great majority of the officers fighting the present war, has thrown heavily into half of the Aristocracy [illegible] of Britain into mourning. Suppose then one of the Cavendishes is killed. Not only must the Duke of Devonshire, the head of the house, go into mourning, with all his household, but all the great families connected by intermarriage with his family must also assume "the trappings and the badge of woe." This would include the royal houses of Sovereignland and Brunswick, and some twenty other noble houses which are offshoots of, or connected by marriage with, that of Cavendish. It is the same way, of course, in other cases. One death may plunge a dozen families into mourning.

While this sable garb is worn—that is from six to twelve months—the wearers do not purchase any of the fashionable and costly attire, by the sale of which the mercery stores in London and elsewhere are supported. A few suits of mourning constitute a wardrobe, whereas, owing to the desire for novelty, the changes of fashion, the desire to be dressed as well (at least) as one's neighbors, and the natural tendency of the wealthy to expend money on dress, ten times that quantity of ordinary attire would form the season's supply, under other circumstances. And so, in that part of London which Byron called "the West and worst end," and indeed throughout all that particular trade everywhere, the shopkeepers are loud in their lament over the dullness, the decline of business. Unless they make sales, they cannot pay rent, taxes, shopmen, clerks, and the expenses of living, and, while the war proceeds in its fatal destination, it is obvious that, mourning becoming more and more general, all the fancy stocks, laid in at great expense, on the calculation of being sold with the wonted heavy profits, must remain on hand, to the ruin of the trade.

Thus, paradoxical as the assertion might appear at first, the London shopkeepers have the strongest cause—that of self-interest—to be dissatisfied with a war, the fatal consequences of which deprive them of the greater portion of their business and profits.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Michelson Claim, and the Opinion of the Attorney-General—Mr. Banks and Americanism.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1854.

I fear I did unintentional injustice to Attorney-General Cushing, in my letter published in yesterday's TIMES, wherein I stated that he had given no "formal" opinion of the legality of Judge NICHOLSON'S claim for $15,000, under the action of Congress providing 20 per cent additional compensation to the employés in the Legislative department of the Government. I did not intend to infer that he had given an *informal* opinion on that subject. He has given no opinion of any sort, written or verbal, in the case; and I have reason to know that he carefully avoids even giving or intimating any opinion upon a subject likely to be referred to him by any department of the Government, or capable of being so referred, until it has been formally presented for such purpose. This is as it should be. The Attorney General of the United States is a sort of semi-judicial officer. He never should occupy the position of a mere advocate. His business is not to enable the Government to get rid of an obligation justly or unjustly,—but to secure justice, as far as may be, between the Government and the citizen. That Mr. CUSHING thus appreciates the duties of his responsible position, is evident from his briefs of United States cases, and his arguments before the Supreme Court. The duties of his office are very laborious; but he is one of the hardest workers in the Government, and keeps the business up with remarkable clearness. How he does this is told by the midnight lamp, which I frequently notice when passing his office window.

There is a good deal of comment indulged in to-day relative to the speech made yesterday in the House by Hon. Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts. Mr. B., you know, is a "Free-soil" Democrat, who voted right on the Nebraska bill some every time but once, been elected, and who has been re-elected to Congress by the Know-Nothings. Humanly speaking, there is no possibility of what he considered the controlling influence in the recent Massachusetts elections. With reference to the first of these points, I have nothing to say. Mr. BANKS has a perfect right to his own views of the policy which dictated him; and so far, he only has represented truly the sentiments of his constituents. And when you read speechifying on the opposite side, you should bear in mind the Slavery question is up, and every where. The very resolutions of the Massachusetts were ignored by him. He did not recognize it in the slightest degree as an issue in the late election in Massachusetts, or as influencing a single vote there. Is it possible, I ask, that this studied avoidance of an issue which, more than all others combined, has a hold upon the hearts of the people of New-England, can be sustained by Mr. BANKS at home? And here will Mr. B. excuse it? What was his object in thus begetting the question upon which, above all others, he has made his political position? Is it to be understood that in Massachusetts "Americanism" has smothered the question of Freedom, and that the latter is to be buried and forgotten? I do not believe it. Nor do I believe the American party in Mr. BANKS' district would have sustained him—or will sustain him now, except he is true as steel on the great principle of which he was originally chosen a special exponent. The freemen of Massachusetts will not believe him, when he claims for the opposition to the slavery power the credit of their rebuke of the National Administration, and whether the great fact that they were striking for the issues of Freedom as well. Mr. BANKS' course may make it a little easier for Speaker Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings to vote for him for Speaker of the next House; but, if he falls of that position, it will not make him United States Senator. The "American Party" is powerful in Massachusetts; but the mountain, I take it, now and hereafter, dwarfs Presidentiables.

Mr. BROOKHEAD made an interesting speech in the Senate to-day, in support of the proposition to send an expedition to the Arctic Ocean, in search of Dr. KANE and his little party, who are wintering there for tidings of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Judge KANE, of Philadelphia, the father of the adventurous philanthropist in command of the missing expedition, was present listening to the speech. Is it not lamentable that Congress so long delays a decision upon this proposition? I venture to say that both Houses will adjourn over for the holidays without having taken any decisive action on the subject; and while the lonely adventurers who are absent on their benevolent mission of humanity may be perishing for want of timely aid, petitfogging M. C.'s will be participating in thoughtless merriment and gratifications on which dishes a dead! Whatever Congress may decide, their decision should be given at once. If the nation means at all to send relief to our brave adventurers, for HEAVEN'S sake let us know it at once, gentlemen members, that private preparations may commence, for the duty it should be the nation's pride to fulfill.

The Slaughter law of Congress will probably be repealed in the House very soon on the Senate bill passed last session—but it will fail. The Senate will be amended in a manner which will place the Pacific Railroad, I fear, still further off.

Author Lucas's Magazine, *Old New-York*, which an *Old Man* has written in general outline for the last twenty-five years, is a charming picture of the life which was lived fourscore hundred years ago.

Mendicant.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A perfect and bountiful performance of "Le Favorita" last night gratified an audience more select than numerous. The hard times and the cold weather probably had something to do with the thinness of the house; but there is also an inexplicable indifference to the termination of the GRISI and MARIO engagement, not altogether creditable to our taste.

We can add nothing to what we have already written on the subject of this Opera, except that last night it went without the slightest hitch, and was thoroughly excellent. Both GRISI and MARIO were in superb voice.

To-morrow evening, "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be produced here for the first time. Madame BERTUCCA MARETZEK has been engaged for the occasion, and will play *Lucia*. MARIO is of course the *Edgardo*. In addition to this attractive bill, the first act of "Norma" will be played, with GRISI in the immortal *Casta Diva*.

Surely this programme will fill the house. It has never been equaled, and never will be.

A Complimentary Concert for the benefit of Mr. LAMARE takes place to-night at the Seventh-street M. E. Church. We commend it to the attention of those who are acquainted with the benefiary.

Reinforcements for the Crimea.

The *Journal des Debats* sums up as follows the movements of troops which, in a short time, are to put the allied army before Sebastopol in a position to defy all the reinforcements which the Russians can receive:

"Four new divisions, of 11,000 men each, are assembled upon a war footing, and on the march with their artillery, the troops de genie their convoys of administration, ambulance and transport. A division in our military establishment, is so organized that it carries within itself all the elements of war, of industrial labor, of money and shelter, which can insure the efficiency and health of the troops in a campaign. As response this, the English have rendered full justice to our organization, since they have been encamped side by side with us.

"Of the four divisions which the *Emperor is now* sending to the East, the first two meet at this moment here, for the most part, embarked at Toulon, where vessels and steamers of large size were prepared to receive them. The passage to the Crimea at this season requires ten or fifteen days. These 22,000 men will be able, then, to reach Sebastopol about the 10th of next month. Prince MENSCHIKOFF, in one of his reports some time since, estimated the allied army at 50,000 only. We believe that it then numbered at least 60,000; a number much inferior to that of the Russian army, estimated at 80,000, and increased now to 100,000.

"It has been seen, however, that, notwithstanding this inferiority of numbers, the English and the French, the English especially, at Inkermann, twice beat the Russians, who rushed in heavy masses upon our lines.

"The Russian losses were enormous. The allied army also suffered losses, but the Anglo-French troops have not ceased to receive almost daily reinforcements. Detachments of various strength, from Algiers, Corfu, Malta and Gallipoli, without counting the sick and wounded who are cured and who are being sent from Constantinople to rejoin their corps. By means of these daily reinforcements, the Anglo-French army must have been maintained at the number of 60,000 combatants, without counting the reinforcements, who do not figure in the lists of battle, but whose special services are none the less indispensable for the success of a campaign.

"Besides the two French divisions, amounting to 22,000 men, which will speedily join the army. A division of 9 or 6,000 is to be sent from England.

"Volunteers are being enlisted into the militia to be formed into regiments which will replace and thus render disposable for the Bosphorus Army, the regiments of the line to garrison in several cities of England, as well as in the fortresses of the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu.

"The Allied Army may, therefore, in a little time, be raised to 80,000 men. Till then, we can perceive that the numerical superiority of the two nations so inured to hard service by this rude campaign, and whose morale is enhanced by victory, will be able to maintain its position, the strongest.

"Besides the two divisions destined for the Crimea, two other French divisions, and probably also an English division will soon embark, destined to join Omer Pacha's army upon the Pruth, for the purpose of attacking the Russians in the hands of Prussia, thus making a powerful diversion which cannot fail to have its consequences in the Crimea and under the walls of Sebastopol."

ARRIVAL OF BELGIAN CONVICTS.

Capture of Twelve Felons by the Police—Their Status at Quarantine.

Yesterday morning a highly important arrest of twelve convicts, sent to the United States at the expense of the Belgian Government, was effected by Sergeant BELL of the Mayor's Office, and Officers NEWBEE and FREURE.

During the past two years a large number of English felons have arrived here from Botany Bay, whom the authorities of the Old World liberated from confinement, and paid their passage to this port to get rid of them. In the course of the past Summer about fifty of these notorious thieves were captured, and returned. By the mails received per *Pacific*, last week, Collector REDFIELD received dispatches from A. F. GALE, Esq., United States Consul at Antwerp, placing him in possession of information relative to the importation of several abandoned men, who were convicts in the Belgian prisons, and sentenced to serve long terms. Their crimes ranged from petit larceny to robberies on the highway.

In communicating with the Collector, the Consul states that the authorities of Antwerp recently debated the question of the expediency and cheapness of instituting prison delivories and sending the culprits to America. It appears that our Consul was thanked thereof by the Governor of the Province of Antwerp upon his communicating with him. We quote below the important portions of the Consul's letter to Collector Redfield:

"In regard to the subject of the note addressed to my predecessor and Bankers, I will state that no Government, as far as I can ascertain, would send away men to a foreign country, in the hands of a party capable of performing the duties of a police agent in Belgium. The Capitals of the Executive Government, at this Consulate, against the illegality of carrying said passengers, I have carefully communicated with the Governor of the Province of Antwerp; and in regard to the shipment of convicts, I have stipulated, as a right, security that they should not become a charge in any city or county in the United States. In reply to this, the Governor informed me that Count VANDERSTRATEN had received a letter addressed to the Belgian Consul in New-York from the Minister of the Interior, in which the Minister requests him to take care that said Belgian subjects did not become chargeable to the City of New-York. Said persons are provided with passports from the Belgian Government. This information from the Governor was carried my conscience, especially as it was given expressly to the Legislature of Belgium, "whether it would not be better to send to the United States all criminals at Government expense," rather than to continue them at home.

On receipt of this letter, the information was imparted to the Commissioner of Emigration in this City, and Sergeant BELL was detailed to take charge of the matter and watch for the vessel bearing the convicts on board. The officer made arrangements to secure the prisoners upon their arrival off Staten Island. About daylight yesterday morning he received intelligence that the packet-ship *Rochester*, Capt. STACKPOLE, had reached Quarantine, with 12 of these felons and other passengers on board. With two aids, Mr. BELL went on board the ship.

The officers, suspecting the officers were in pursuit of them, were much alarmed. The captain of the ship was on shore, and the mates being aware of this fact, attempted to assist, but after some trouble and searching they were all taken into custody, and brought up to the City. A hearing took place before Judge BEAMS, at the City Hall, last evening.

On examining the persons of the men arrested, passports enabling them to travel through the United States were found concealed in their under clothing. They were thoroughly questioned, by the assistance of an interpreter, as to the manner of their leaving the old country; and declared that they had not been prisoners in Belgium, but paid their own passage money. Finding, however, that their statements were not believed, one of the party confessed the whole affair, divulging the particulars of the system recently adopted by the Belgian Government. Prison clothing, used in their calls at home, were sent with them.

The names of the parties are as follows:

	Age.		Age.
Jacques Colis	18	Felix Begin	21
J. Baptist Maes	20	John Wagemans	40
Joseph Wers	19	John De L. Hage	40
J. Baptist Furry	45	Charles Van Hanch	22
Jacques Verlinden	23	Laurent Lemaire	21
Joseph Fossart	28	Pierre Hans	24

They were temporarily committed to await further action.

The State law makes the owners, assignees, and Captains of all vessels liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment, (one or both,) upon proof of their bringing convicts from any foreign country and landing them on our shores.

The *Rochester* sailed from Antwerp on the 24 of November with 226 passengers, (including the prisoners,) consigned to Messrs. F. W. SCHMIDT & Co., shipping merchants in Wall-street.

Besides the convicts, the authorities at Antwerp also sent out upwards of one hundred paupers, who are thus thrown into a strange land without means of subsistence. As the officers were leaving the vessel with the twelve men in charge, these unfortunate people implored them with tears to bring them up to the City, but the request was of course refused.

Intense Cold—The Poor.

The low temperature of Tuesday night was very remarkable. The telegraph informs us that the thermometer marked 18° below zero at Albany. In this City it ranged from 4° above to 4° below, during Tuesday night. The cold was intense, and the mercury sank more decisively than it has before done this Winter. Ice formed upon the windows of the City cars and stages, so that it was absolutely impossible to see the landmarks until the window or the door had been opened. JACK FROST had everything his own way all that night, laid embargoes upon water everywhere,—caused a general shrinkage into immense wrappers,—occasioned a brisk run upon warming compounds, of inward as well as outward application,—and finally indicated such a remarkable disappearance of all pedestrians that not even a drunken, rowdy was to be seen on Broadway after midnight.

Innumerable crowds of poor people, without means or employment, thronged the streets daily, seeking for labor or pecuniary aid. Of the Trades of the City, scarcely one is now prosecuted to the extent that is usual at this season of the year. Many large manufacturing establishments having been compelled to retrench expenditures, the number of persons who are thrown out of mechanical employment is probably five or six thousand in New-York alone. Great men wander nightly into the coffee-shops which keep open house until daylight, begging for a chance to thaw the ice from their garments and dispel the frosts that bind their senses. Coal is high, provisions are held at exorbitant prices, and rents do not fall, be the times never so hard.

A Municipal appropriation of $10,000 for the benefit of the unemployed Poor of the City has been voted by the Board of Councilmen, and now remains to be acted upon by the Aldermen. The money proposed to be expended is to be placed in the hands of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The amount is so far consider, in the light of a direct donation, that Common Council having made no provision for compelling City works which could give employment to those who need it. Whether some action of this nature be judicious or not, is a question for serious consideration. If any proposed improvement can be so managed that the expenditure for which funds be employed to advantage, or anywhere within the object of relief will be gained still more thoroughly, finish contract may not be possible, but if it is in any degree practicable, the movement would be really desirable.

As it is, beggars insult the citizens at every step,—willing to work, but failing at find the means. Many of these people will perish, beg or steal, as the hunger stimulates, if these sufferings are not relieved.

☞ A Fair is in preparation in aid of the new building now being erected for the use of Grace Church, Williamsburg. Owing to the pressure of the times it is becoming very difficult to collect funds sufficient for the prosecution of the enterprise. So far as the work has gone we are assured that it has been done with the strictest economy and good judgment. The Fair referred to is noticed in our advertising columns.

Crystal Palace Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The question is often asked, "What is to be done with the Crystal Palace?" Permit one of the daily readers of your valuable journal to suggest that it be purchased by the City Corporation and converted into a public market. The growth of the City has long needed a large, central distributing market, where the smaller market-men and grocers may find all their supplies—while, at the same time, a population of some 200,000 or 300,000 might conveniently purchase their daily family marketing. The first floor of the building would answer for all heavy and coarse articles, while the galleries would be admirably suited for all the lighter commodities.

Branch Railroads from the Hudson River and Harlem Roads might be made, whereby cars laden with country produce could deposit their freight at the doors of the market. Suitable wharfs for boats laden also with produce might be prepared opposite the market, on the North River.

A large market thus situated and properly supplied, would at once divert the thousands of carts and wagons of the market-men and grocers from Broadway and other narrow and crowded streets in the lower part of the City, thereby at once effectually affording the relief to those streets so much desired and needed.

If the above suggestion meets with the approbation of the citizens, they can easily express the same through the public papers and by signing petitions to the City authorities.

If, however, it be preferred that it be retained as a City or State Museum, somewhere on the plan of the *British Museum*, in which to collect extensive cabinets of minerals, plants, animals, and other natural curiosities, especially of the American Continent; to which should be added a large public library, and an exhibition department for all kinds of works of art—it would give universal satisfaction, not only to every person in our City, but throughout the whole Union.

The Palace is a *New-York* building, a credit and an ornament to our City, and as such it should remain. Under no circumstances should the citizens of New-York permit the Crystal Palace to be taken down and transported to Boston, Philadelphia, or any other city. Let it be retained, either to improve the interests of Science, the Arts and human progress, or that of our daily wants and necessities, let it remain *for the New-York public* good.

J. L. S. S.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with great interest your own and your correspondent's remarks on the subject of Free Libraries for the People, and hope the idea of effecting a beginning in

The time could [illegible] in any necessary involving large amounts of money at the present moment. In the mean time could not something effectual be done immediately, and at comparatively small outlay, by enlarging the libraries of our Ward Schools, and opening them to the use of the people, not as reading rooms, but as lending libraries.

The addition of a few hundred volumes of history, biography, travels, works of science, &c., to each of these libraries at convenient distances from every man's house, as they are, would be of great service, and could come to enlarged and provident, if this plan should be well thought of and approved by those having care of the schools.

Another important result would follow this plan. The parents of many of the children would become acquainted with the teachers, and the mode of conducting the schools, and their interest in the improvement of the children increased.

The propriety of establishing more extensive institutions may be considered, and plans matured to be carried into [illegible] when the times are more propitious. I offer this for consideration.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854. A. P. M.

Possible Relic of the Spanish City of Gilboa.—The following is extracted from a recent number of the Boston (Daily) Morning Whig: "A correspondent of the Mail at Gloucester, states that on Saturday last, while a boat was walking along the shore at Rockport, he picked up a portion of the bow of a vessel, which bears every mark of having belonged to the ill-fated steamer. It has on it, in large gilded characters, not much defaced, "City of Glasgow," and in the corner, "Let Glasgow flourish." This moment, which is probably all that will ever be seen of the noble vessel, was taken to the office of Mr. Wade, now, from whence it was forwarded to the builders, Messrs. Tod & McGregor, Glasgow, for identification."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FESTIVAL HAT.—THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW [illegible]

LEARY & CO. [illegible]

FUR, HATS, CAPS, &c.—AT THE WHITE HOUSE [illegible]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—[illegible] BOGERS, [illegible]

NEW MUSIC.—"TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!" [illegible]

WET AND COLD FEET PREVENTED.—THE NORTH AMERICAN GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY [illegible] VULCANIZED GUTTA PERCHA SOLING [illegible]

A CASE OF INSANITY.—THE ATROCIOUS PUFFERY [illegible]

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM ARTHUR KELLY & FERGUSON [illegible]

SOUTH CLOTHING.—OUR LARGE STOCK [illegible]

HEAVY ALL WOOL UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS [illegible]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—AMONG THE SUBSCRIBERS [illegible]

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES [illegible]

THE TABLE SWING KETTLE.—THEY ARE [illegible]

OVERCOATS, TALMAS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.—We are [illegible]

THE LAUGHABLE OPERATIC EXTRAVAGANZA OF DON GIOVANNI [illegible]

CELEBRATED PIANOS AND MELODEONS [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF FUR.—THE [illegible]

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.—ON THE [illegible]

TAKING STOCK.—FROM NOW TILL 2ND PERIOD [illegible]

WEDDING CARDS.—AN APPOINTMENT [illegible]

SWEDISH HAIR CURATOR.—THESE VEGETABLE [illegible]

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, EMBROIDERED SMOKING JACKETS [illegible]

HOLIDAY HATS.—THE NEW AND UNIQUE HAT [illegible]

AT THE PELICAN WHITE VAULTS [illegible]

ALBERT M. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS [illegible]

DECEMBER 20, 1854.—TO THE PUBLIC.—YOU [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Ladies' Fair.—THE LADIES OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF SEVENTH-AVENUE, propose holding a FAIR for the sale of Useful and Fancy Articles, the proceeds of which will go for the benefit of their Church. It will be opened on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of SATURDAY, 23d inst., and continued on CHRISTMAS in the basement of the Church. All the agents of Santa Claus are invited to attend.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Orchard, Nursery and Conservatory, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Rose-trees price Catalogues gratis. Gardens laid in New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Robbing's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Notice.—Ticket holders for the Anniversary of the Ancient Order of Friendship, are hereby notified that, in consequence of the Burning of the City Assembly Rooms, the Ball will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 630 Broadway.
J. BILYEU, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Artificial Hangers' Club, Attention.—In consequence of the destruction of the City Assembly Rooms on the 12th inst., the Ball of the above Club will take place at Hunter' Assembly Rooms, No. 292 Broome-st., between West and Elizabeth-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

☞ New-England Society of the City of New-York.—FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.—This Society announces to its members the two hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., by an address from Wm. M. EVARTS, Esq., before the Society, in the afternoon, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry-st., Brooklyn, E.D., commencing at 3 o'clock. After Prayer on the day following (the 22d, at 6 o'clock, P. M.), Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD has accepted an invitation to attend, and other distinguished speakers will be present. Tickets to the dinner may be obtained from each of the Committee:
HARVEY P. PERL,
CHARLES A. STETSON,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
PAUL A. BABCOCK,
E. A. HURLBUT,
LUTHER H. NYMAN, } Committee of Arrangements.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1854.

☞ At an adjourned Meeting of the officers of all the City Hose Companies held on the 19th of October, 1854, the following resolutions were passed:
Resolved, That at expiration of the the term for which Free Tickets are now out the system will be abrogated, and none issued to pass any person free over either of the City Railroads.
NICHOLAS DEAN, Pres. N. Y. & Harlem Railroad.
BENJAMIN PEARSALL, Pres. 2d-av. Railroad.
WM. A. DARLING, Pres. 23d-st. Railroad.
JAMES LIBBEY, Pres. 8th-av. Railroad.
OLIVER CHALOCK, 6th-av. Railroad.
D. F. BARNUM, Secretary.

☞ Bouquet of Thousand Flowers.—Have you tried the Bouquet of Thousand Flowers? It is a perfect fit to the world of roses! It makes the cheek still each blush chases through Like a rosy dream on the morning dew; Freckles, Pimples and Pimples and Tan, Leave the Venus, gives comfort to Man; All this you may obtain for half a dollar, Which will soon put the fair dames of manufactures know Where they will find it—Ferrigon & Co. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; and by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

☞ 4th Meeting of Niagara Engine Company, No. 4, held at the Engine House after their return from the use of the City Assembly Rooms, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. C. H. SMITH, of No. 55 Howard-st., and Mrs. LUCKEY, of No. 19 Howard-st., for the liberal supply of refreshments furnished, and their kindness to us, at the fire of the City Assembly Rooms, on the morning of Dec. 12.
THOMAS LEAVY, Chairman.
ALBERT H. COBB, Secretary.

☞ Franklin Library Association.—SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—Prof. ALEXANDER, Princeton, will deliver a Lecture at Clinton Hall THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The contrast of the visible creation. Tickets 25 cents each—to be had at Clinton Hall and at No. 5 Beekman-st. Prof. ALEXANDER will also lecture on TUESDAY EVENING.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CREBAR, } Lecture Committee.

☞ Twenty-second Ward.—The Whigs of the XXIId Ward will hold a primary election at the Union Cottage, Broadway, near 35th-st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., Dec. 18, by order of the General Committee. The Ward Committee elected will meet the first THURSDAY in January, at the above place, at 8 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE M. DENNETT,
WM. V. LEGGET,
CHAS. MISSING, } Inspectors.

☞ A Special Meeting of the Board of Engineers and Firemen of Hudson Fire Engine Company, will be held at Firemen's Hall, No. 66 Bleecker-st., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take action relative to the removal of our foreman, Jas. Lawrence, of Hose Company No. 1, who has left the city, and to fill the vacancy in our ranks occasioned by his absence.
By order, ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.
JAMES F. WEBSTER, Secretary.

☞ Glenwood Lecture.—The council of the series of lectures will be delivered by Dr. A. Wilmarth at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Revolutions in our system. Residences from Broadway and Grand-st. Tickets for the course, $1 50; single lecture, 25 cents. To be had at the door; of Messrs. Bangs & Lain, No. 132 Broadway; B. F. Wiedersheim & Co., No. 189 Broadway; J. W. Schmidt, No. 191 William-st.; C. F. Gunther, No. 14 North William-st.; Dung, No. 69 Bowery.

☞ Dr. Hoofland's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock.—This new medicine is a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous debility, costiveness, jaundice, biliousness, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Dec. 19, THOMAS STARR KING—Contentation the Great end of life.
Jan. 2—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—Sentiment and Sham.
Jan. 16—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Masonic Notice.—The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 22, are hereby summoned to attend a regular communication of the Lodge, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-sts., at 7½ o'clock. Visiting brethren will be present.
By order of the W. M. JOHN HANNAH, Secretary.

☞ Masonic Notice.—The brethren of Pacific Lodge, No. 141, F. and A. M., are hereby notified that the annual election of officers and other important business will be transacted at the Lodge room, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the W. M.
J. B. MILLER, Secretary.

☞ Ladies' Fair.—The Fair in aid of the Building Fund of the Church of St. John Baptist, (Episcopal,) is now open, and will be continued every day and evening of this week. Admission free. On SATURDAY EVENING, 23d inst., there will be an auction sale of the articles not previously sold. The Fair is held in the Lecture Room of the church, on the corner of Bond and Fifth-sts.

☞ Dr. James McCune Smith will lecture in Hope Chapel, Lecture-room (Broadway) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1854. Subject—The Negro Race: Its Ancient Position. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door.

☞ Mr. Wm. Vincent will give a lecture of Industrial Home Affairs, at Hope Chapel, on THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by request of Committee.
JOHN STEVENS, President.

☞ Seventeenth Ward.—In 20 lessons thoroughly taught by Mr. WOOD, No. 403 Broadway. His Academy is now open for new pupils. Visit his Gallery. For Winter Cards apply daily.

☞ Fifth Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, by Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky. Subject—Political Exposition of Slavery. Admission 25 cents.

☞ Donations will be thankfully received at the Home of the Friendless, No. 110 Mercer-st., 10th-st., or No. 19 Murray-st.; either food, clothing, money, or furniture.

PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN HENRY FOWELL PRYCE.—If the sister of the late Captain Henry Fowell Pryce, or his son, will call at No. 48 Beekman-st., they will hear of something to their advantage. Should this notice be seen by any person who can give information of the whereabouts of the son, it will be gratefully acknowledged by FOSTER, ELLIOT & CO., No. 48 Beekman-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—Within 1 mile of a railroad depot, in good repair, with from two to seven of land, near to a railroad station, and within one hour's ride of New-York. Address, stating location, rent and price, J. B. J., Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A respectable house in the Hamilton-av. of the City Hall, Brooklyn, the east side of Fulton-st., to be let on or before the 1st of February, enquire in JOSEPH BRENNAN, residence, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—Have a cash purchaser in New-York or Brooklyn, Eastern REAL ESTATE. Please offer, stating locality and price, which must suit the times, with full particulars.

A BROOKS LAD, THOUGH HAST NO WHISKERS! Yet, nevertheless, mother GRAHAM, my beard will not grow. Now, my dear, what should I do use my ONGUENT, which repeals and kills all stubs or pimples in the face, and in youth I will be as smooth as a peach. Sold by all druggists. R. G. GRAHAM, 1 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ CONSIGNEES OF THE WINE—ex Nor Cliff, Bordeaux, will be the morning of the 20th inst., the Dock Warrants for Bonded Wines, when they are prepared to separate for Bonded Pipe Wines. Apply to
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NEW EMBROIDERIES,
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
BROTHER JONATHAN'S COTTAGE,
Or, A FRIEND TO THE FALLEN;
A New Temperance Novel;
BY HENRY H. TATOR.
This is an opportune work for the present crisis in public opinion on the subject of Temperance. It will contribute to the popular enthusiasm for reformation, deepen the prevailing abhorrence for alcoholic stimulants, and aid in harmonizing and concentrating those moral sentiments which are about to crystallize in a prohibitory law.
The following, from the *Philadelphia Daily News*, is by one of the ablest critics of the country:
"The beauties of this novel will impress themselves sensibly upon the attention of its readers that we can impart little aid by critical observations. The native dignity and greatness of Brother Jonathan, modest in the display of his intellectual power, but fervent and spontaneous in his efforts to do good; the impulsive, mental, if we may coin a word, and dramatic illustration; the unceasing devotion of Cornelia to her wayward husband, apparently loving him the more, the less he is deserving of her affection, ever hopeful of the tru

OFFICIAL CANVASS 1854.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for GOVERNOR, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 7th day of November, in the year 1854, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
WM. PARMELEE, Mayor of Albany.
W. A. YOUNG, Recorder of Albany.

SCATTERING VOTES.

ALBANY COUNTY.—Hamlin Seymour received 2; M. H. Clark received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram C. Shaw received 1; H. Seymour received 2; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hamlin Seymour received 1; Thomas Jackson received 1; Nelson Dubois received 1; Hamlin Seymour received 1; Hamlin Corning received 1; D. Ullman received 1; Hamlin Seymour received 1.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—G. C. Beeman received 1; H. Seymour received 2; M. H. Clark received 2; H. Clark received 1; George M. Gould received 1.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—William Goodell received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; M. H. Clark received 1; D. Ullman received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; H. Seymour received 1; D. Ullman received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; H. Seymour received 2; Dan. Ullman received 2; D. Ullman received 1; My. H. Clark received 1.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.—William Goodell received 3; M. H. Clark received 2; G. C. Beeman received 1; Lewis Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Austin Ward received 1.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—G. C. Beeman received 1; H. Seymour received 2; Seymour received 1; Francis Granger received 1; William Goodell received 2; S. Cage Seymour received 1; Daniel Dillman received 1; Dr. Ullmann received 1.

CLINTON COUNTY.—William Goodell received 25; Ambrose Nebraska received 1; M. H. Clark received 1; H. Seymour received 1.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—M. H. Clark received 1; H. Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hamlin Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Myron C. Clark received 1; S. N. Bert received 1; Hamlin Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—William Goodell received 12.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—William Goodell received 2; Hiram Seymour received 1; Seymour Clark received 1; Johnson Hunter received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour received 1; Hiram Seymour

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, and the Comptroller of the City of Albany, who were notified to attend in consultation with the Attorney General and Inventor of Stamps, having carefully examined and compared the above and foregoing Proclamation with the original Proclamation of the Governor, do certify that the same is a true copy thereof and of the whole thereof.

W. H. TRAVERNIER, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COON, Comptroller.
WM. PARMELEE, Mayor of Albany.
W. A. YOUNG, Recorder of Albany.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

Many of the New-York Delegation to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the House of Refuge.

Apparently in invitation extended by the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, a number of the New-York Delegation to the next Legislature, paid a visit yesterday to the above named institutions. Among the Members we noticed Ezekiel Spooner, Esq., of the Senate, and Messrs. Coleman, Leigh, Blanchford, Cooke, Pitty, Aitken, and others, of the Lower House.

The company first proceeded to Randall's Island, to view the operations in the new House of Refuge, recently completed. All of its various departments were visited, and much satisfaction seemed to be exhibited by all the visitors as to the arrangement and practical advantages of the Institution. After partaking of a plain dinner, the company proceed to the City and visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where they were received by President Peet, the Principal.

The company was then conducted into the Chapel where the pupils, numbering at present 200 were seated after a brief statement by the President, in relation to the progress of the pupils; a class of blind girls which had been under instruction eighteen months, were examined, to show the results of the system of instruction pursued in the Institution. The next class was one occupied of the pupils who entered the Institution in the last year. They were able to write on the blackboard, the names of many ordinary objects when required by their teacher, in the sign language. All of the pupils then went through a general examination.

The high class next took their position before the blackboard, and defined in appropriate language their thoughts evoked by the occasion. The ideas in many instances were extremely beautiful. The class was examined in Rhetoric and with credit to themselves. After the exercises were ended, the company adjourned to the Library and partook of an excellent refreshment at Mr. Wetmore, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, a brief address. He adverted to the growing prosperity of the institution and the number of pupils that was wearing to an unknown extent the prejudices of our other creatures through the agencies which had been rendered by the State and the munificent system of instruction which was pursued. He spoke of the responsibility which had been imposed by the Board of Directors, in the purchase of the property adjoining the Institution, some years since, at a cost of $40,000, and which had been also sold at a profit of $600,000. In the past it had been their policy to say that some of that class of unfortunates had been entered the benefits of the Institution but as the State had not made a provision for any above a limited number, (though the Institution was never crowded) and eighty pupils, and for want of room were now in attendance, and for the want of room were from every quarter of the State. About half the City this state of have the Board of Directors had purchased forty acres of land at Fairwood, for $100,000, and had laid the plans for a building to accommodate 500 pupils; and the speaker expressed that, with the pupils, even when that years shall have passed, all of the open in that large edifice will be occupied for the purposes of the various departments of the Institution. $100,000 had been expended on the building, and $100,000 was required to complete it. They had no expectation to rely upon. Their present property would sell for $70,000 in prosperous times, and under more favorable circumstances, when Eleventh-avenue is opened, the sale of a small portion of their Fairwood property would furnish them with means. Under the circumstances, they desired to convert aid from the State to the extent of $10,000, which, the speaker, they thought they would be able to get the other $50,000 if necessary for the completion of the building, from another source. The property, which had been already acquired through the generosity of the Legislature, was the property of the State—the Institution was the property of the State—the Institution was dividing the services to the interests of the Institution generously, and, in conclusion, the speaker thought that the Legislature would not object to giving the aid asked, for the education of children of our own State—the amount to be expended on the property of the State.

Senator Spooner, Mr. Coleman of the Senate, and Mr. Blanchford, of the Assembly, made some interesting remarks. They both stated the interest they had felt in the institution they had witnessed, and desired not but they would be found willing to co-operate to the highest in object as the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

At 5½ o'clock the company left.

Robbery of Money and Notes.

Catherine Davis, George Fralch and Peter Williams, were taken into custody on Tuesday, on suspicion of having, on the 9th instant, robbed Mr. John Underhaff, of No. 156 Spring-street, of a portmonnaie containing $600 in bank notes, and upwards of $9,000 in promissory notes. Mr. Underhaff attended one of the theatres, after which on his way home he called at the lager bier saloon, corner of Tyron-row and Chatham-street, where he met the defendants, who became very familiar. Sundry drinks were indulged in, and more frequent familiarities were indulged in. Mr. Underhaff had valuable jewelry about him when he entered the cellar, but before leaving it had vanished, although unknown to him until the following morning, when he awoke at his own house. The absence of his jewelry excited suspicion that his money and notes might be gone also, and to his astonishment on making an examination, his fears were realized—money, notes and all were gone. He hastened back to the beer cellar and recovered a portion of his jewelry, which was found on the floor by the woman Davis, as she was sweeping the place out. Information was at once given to the police authorities, but no trace of the property has been obtained. Nothing was found on the prisoners which would connect them with the robbery. They were taken before Justice Wood and temporarily committed for a hearing.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday. The weekly report was submitted as follows:

Alien Emigrants arrived up to 12th inst.	$96,904
Alien arrived since, up to the week ending 20th inst.	4,024
Total	$99,928
Previous receipts to 12th inst.	$454,392 12
Received since to the 20th inst.	6,551 44
Total	$460,943 56
Disbursements to 12th inst.	$372,319 17
Paid since to the 20th inst.	26,557 55
Total	$398,876 72
Balance in Bank	$65,267 84

Messrs. Kelly, Kennedy and Purdy were appointed a Committee to receive specifications for proposals for furnishing the departments with meat the ensuing year. The object was to amend errors in the specifications recently advertised.

An application was presented from the Opthalmic Hospital in Ninth-street, asking an appropriation on the ground that two-thirds of the beneficiaries of the Hospital were emigrants. Referred to the Out-door Poor Committee.

A communication was read from the Out-door Poor Committee asking the Board to appoint a suitable person at a salary of $1,000 per year to make inquiries into the condition and merits of applicants for aid, and report the same to the Board subject to their decision as to any disbursements. After some discussion it was laid on the table for further consideration at the next meeting. There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 19.

OPINION ON THE RIGHTS OF TAX-PAYERS AND POWERS OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of Isaac Adriance vs. The Supervisors of the City and County of New-York.—MITCHELL, J.—This matter coming on to be heard on a motion made by Mr. Adriance, for a mandamus against the Supervisors of the County of New-York, to require them to reduce the assessment of the 22d ward lot of land belonging to the petitioner, and also to reduce the tax on any valuation of the property on the Third and Fourth-avenues, and between Twenty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-streets, beyond the sum of $100 to the lot. The Sabin-street property belongs to Mr. Adriance, and was valued by the Assessors at $50,000 (and upwards) and he applied to the Tax Commissioners to reduce the valuation, and it was refused on the ground that the owners of the books had passed from the Commissioners. He then applied to the Supervisors to correct the valuation, and they refused. The block on the avenues was valued by the Assessors at $50,000. Adriance appeared before the Commissioners and offered to make affidavit that the land was not worth more than $30,000. That affidavit was refused by the Commissioners. Other lands belonging to him were valued by the Assessors at certain sums, and the valuation increased by the Tax Commissioners. Mr. Adriance applied to the Supervisors to correct all these alleged errors or irregularities, and they refused.

The first question in this case is whether a mandamus is the proper remedy in such a case. His Honor examines the law on this point at much length, and decides that as the Commissioners have no right to increase the valuations made by the Assessors, and by the statutes made it their duty to apportion by the amount which they impose, they vitiate their duty as prescribed by the statute, and should be compelled by mandamus, when the application is made in due time, to restore the rolls so that they shall conform to the statute. And as the Supervisors of this County are to correct any erroneous assessment, they were bound to correct this, and should be required to do so by mandamus.

The next question related to the property on Third and Fourth avenues. The right to a reduction there depended on the question whether Mr. Adriance had fully complied with the law so as make his interested and biased opinion counterveil that of the assessors. This point was investigated, and the law applicable thereto stated, and the decision arrived at by this Court was that "The mandamus is denied as to all the property except that in John-street, and is granted as to that."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

PRACTICE—COSTS.

Marks vs. Bard.—The facts in this case sufficiently appear in the opinion, which was delivered by

MITCHELL, J.—The plaintiff sued R. H. Bard & J. Bard, Jr., with five other defendants, on joint makers of a promissory note. These two defendants, with four of the other defendants, put in one answer, in which all six denied that the defendants made the note in question, or that the defendants were partners, and these two defendants also denied all knowledge of the facts stated in the complaint. At the trial the plaintiff moved to strike out the names of these two defendants from the complaint, and to discontinue the action as to them; and his motion was granted, with the addition that he pay one bill of costs to these two defendants. From the latter part of this order the plaintiff appeals. It was a matter of course, if his motion were granted, that he should pay the costs of the judgment to be entered against him in favor of these two defendants. He himself asked to discontinue the action as to them: he thus asked to separate them from the other defendants, and became subject to the costs that would follow from that separation. If their joining with the other defendants in making a defence would ordinarily have compelled them to share the fate of those defendants—the plaintiff's own motion relieved them from that position; the complaint was joint as to all, and the answer followed it and was joint—his motion severed those defendants, on that his complaint was no longer to be deemed as joining them with the other defendants, and it seems, to do justice, he should also be deemed to have severed the suspension of the defendants also. If this were not so, still the permission to discontinue as to the two defendants was in the discretion of the Court, and was evidently granted only on condition that they be paid their costs. If the plaintiff had not accepted this condition he would have been nonsuited for suing as partners those who were not partners.

Judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. *J. Gurney & C. D. Fredricks*, No. 36 Rue Bonne de Bonport, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

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☞ *Chambers' Notes on America* are again in print, for sale by all booksellers at 25 cents. This paper edition contains a portrait and biography which are not included in the expensive bound edition.

P. D. ORVIS, Publisher, No. 37 Ann-street.

(Advertisement.)

POWERS, DIXON & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 548 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are qualified for the counting-house, in an expeditious and superior manner.

(Advertisement.)

HIGH LIFE IN NEWARK.—An exclusive report of the case Rachel vs. Francis, which is now being tried in Newark, N. J., is published in the *National Police Gazette*, now ready. We would advise our readers to get a copy early, for there will be a rush, and no mistake.

(Advertisement.)

SANTA CLAUS.—Accurate likenesses of this mysterious benefactor are taken freely at Root's renowned Daguerrean Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

The Poor.

The Relief Department of the Williamsburg City Mission has recently been reorganized for the season, and the following gentlemen chosen managers: John Hamilton, No. 160 Grand-street; John R. Wells, No. 251 South Eighth-street; J. C. Gardar, No. 156 Grand-street; J. H. Vandewater, No. 106 South First-street; E. N. Colt, corner Fourth and South Eighth; W. H. Hickson, No. 180 Grand-street; J. W. Bulkley, No. 216 South Fourth-street; and W. H. Johnson, No. 59 South Third-street, Missionary. The object of the Society is to relieve the wants of the virtuous poor who are brought to want by sickness or lack of employment. Contributions of money, fuel, food and clothing of any kind are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the above Committee.

Frozen to Death.

An old, decrepid, colored man, well known in South Brooklyn, was found early yesterday morning, near the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, Brooklyn, nearly dead from cold. Officer BLACKICK, of the Third District Police, took him in charge, but he died before reaching the station-house.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Two three-story unfinished wooden buildings, at the corner of De Kalb-avenue and Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The property was owned by JAMES BROWN, whose loss is $1,200, covered by insurance.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Rockwell.

The case of *Chester Chrisman and R. J. Livingston vs. Joseph Trowbridge* was brought to a close in this Court yesterday. Verdict for defendant.

This was an action brought on a bond for the recovery of $14,000, with interest from 1837.

The defence set up was usury. The consideration of the bond was a loan on the United States Hotel and other property in Public, defendant receiving $10,000 in cash, and Benjamin Rathbone's note, with eleven endorsers, for $10,000 more. The endorsements proved to be forgeries, and Rathbone had failed previous to giving the note, which was received on the strength of the endorsements, and on between it was proved in the second class of Rathbone's creditors. It was also proved that Rathbone's note was of no value in the market.

SMALL-POX AT NANTUCKET.—We learn from the *Mirror* that the small-pox exists to a considerable extent in Nantucket. Fifty-four cases have been reported, including varioloid. The most of those first attacked have recovered, and of the whole number only three deaths have occurred. About twenty cases remain, the greater portion of which are varioloid. At the south part of the town the disease is disappearing, but it continues to spread at the north.

It is said that thirty thousand tons of coal are now on the road to Boston, for sale by a coal dealer of Trenton. This speculation is made by a coal dealer of Trenton, and the Trenton *Gazette* says that efforts will be made to have the canal opened so as to allow the coal to pass out at Bristol.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, [illegible] to [illegible], both of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, by Rev. John Wesley Corlies, Mr. [illegible] to Miss MARY F. [illegible], both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. L. S. Weed, CHARLES E. LYNDE to A. ANTOINETTE WARNER, daughter of J. W. Warner, Esq.

At Newtown, on Sunday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Mr. Frank, JOHN H. SNEDEKER, of Alexandria, Va., to SUSANNAH, daughter of the late John Conselyea, of this City.

At Oak Neck, L. I., on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, by Rev. Wm. Wales, Mr. ROBERT S. TILTON, of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE C. BEARDS, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, CORNELIA H., daughter of E. S. Bailey, Esq., aged 3 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 33 Spring-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at the first in Broadway, JAMES T. LAWRIE aged 38 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 42 Bond-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock, and also Lafayette Tent, No. 8, K. T. O. of R., and Continental Chapter, No. 12, Order of United Americans.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 20, HENRY BROWN, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 161 West 23d-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, after a sudden illness, Rev. SAMUEL W. COLYER.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Albert Reed, No. 29 West 23d-st., on Friday, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 19, JOHN STEWART, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thanksgiving-morning (Thursday) at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 169 Bleecker, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 19, ALIDA GOWERNEUR, youngest daughter of the late Rev. L. P. Bayard D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., Thursday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, E. EDWIN BIRDS, in his 19th year, eldest son of the late Rev. Morgan J. Birds, D. D.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the First Baptist Church, corner of 6th and Fourth-sts., Williamsburg.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Two Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 20.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	83	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	93
1,000 do.	83	200	Erie Railroad	29
1,000 do.	83	50	do.	29
5,000 Ed. R. 2d Mg. R's.	95	50	do.	29
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds.	82	50	do.	b3d 29
5,000 do.	82	50	do.	s5 29
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. Bds.	102	100	do.	s5 29
1,000 do.	102	100	do.	b30 29
1,000 do.	102	50	N. H. & Hartf. R. R.	120
4,000 Erie Rail. Bonds	86	100	Harlem Railroad	s5 22½
2,000 Pan. Rds, 1st, int.	92	50	do.	22½
20 Ocean Bank	95	50	Reading Railroad	s5 63
10 do.	b10	100	do.	63
15 Metropolitan Bank	102	50	do.	63
15 Mun. Gas. scrip	s17	200	do.	b60 63
200 Nic. Transit Co.	s5	100	do.	b60 63
100 do.	5	100	do.	63
100 do.	b5	100	do.	63
100 do.	5	100	do.	s30 63
100 do.	5	100	do.	63
50 Canton Co.	50	100	do.	63
100 do.	b10	100	Mich. Central Railroad	71
100 do.	b10	100	do.	71
100 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	50	50	do.	71
100 do.	50	50	Michigan Southern R. R.	30
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	25	50	Panama Railroad	75
100 do.	25	50	do.	b60 75
100 do.	25	50	do.	75
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	s5 79½	50	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	s5 24
100 do.	b10	100	do.	b60 24
100 do.	79½	100	do.	24
100 do.	79½	100	do.	24
100 do.	s5 79½	100	do.	24
100 do.	s5 79½	100	do.	24

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Indiana State 5s	75	200	Nic. Transit Co.	10
8,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	102	50	Reading Railroad	s5 61
5,000 do.	102	50	do.	61
2,000 Panama Rds. 1st m.	94	100	do.	b60 61
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s5	140	Hudson River R. R.	21
100 Cumber'd Coal Co.	s5 25	50	do.	22
100 Canton Company	50	100	do.	s30 22
50 New-York C. R.R.	s5 79½	16	Nor. Indiana Centr.	75
50 do.	b10 79½	25	Panama Railroad	b60 75
50 do.	b10 79½	100	Erie Railroad	s5 29
50 do.	s5 79½	100	do.	s5 29
50 do.	s5 79½	100	do.	b10 29

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

We yesterday presented a table of the reduction in the Loans of the several City Banks, since 1st July last to the last weekly statement, December 16, together with a general view of the Bank Movement between those dates. The following table affords a comparative view of the reduction of loans and the loss of apparent deposits—as they are returned in the weekly averages—by each of the City Banks:

CITY BANK MOVEMENTS, JULY 1 TO DEC. 16, 1854.

	Amount of Loans.	Amount loss of Deposits.
American Exchange	$74,000	$1,314,000
Atlantic	76,000	130,000
America	200,000	300,000
Commerce	Inc'ased	646,000
Commonwealth	43,000	97,000
New-York	Inc'ased	882,000
North America	64,000	200,000
Phœnix	83,000	1,075,000
State	32,000	252,000
Brewery	200,000	400,000
Broadway	227,000	512,000
Butchers'	161,000	186,000
Chatham	186,000	178,000
Chemical	70,000	132,000
Citizens'	85,000	168,000
City	15,000	5,000
Continental	125,000	192,000
City Exchange	40,000	100,000
East River	166,000	179,000
Fulton	187,000	187,000
Greenwich	75,000	191,000
Grocers'	34,000	86,000
Hanover	38,000	88,000
Island City	32,000	67,000
Irving	67,000	147,000
Leather	140,000	90,000
Manhattan	168,000	265,000
Marine	120,000	178,000
Market	104,000	143,000
Mechanics'	Inc'ased	Inc'ased
Mechanics' Association	138,000	100,000
Mechanics' & Traders'	30,000	44,000
Mercantile	Inc'ased	88,000
Merchants'	200,000	400,000
Merchants' Exchange	200,000	104,000
Metropolitan	200,000	84,000
Nassau	Inc'ased	Inc'ased
National	32,000	56,000
Dry Dock	31,000	Inc'ased
New-York Exchange	Inc'ased	Inc'ased
North River	67,000	151,000
Oriental	214,000	200,000
Pacific	70,000	60,000
Pacific	104,000	80,000
People's	217,000	200,000
Phœnix	232,000	661,000
St. Nicholas	30,000	40,000
Seventh Ward	100,000	102,000
Shoe & Leather	119,000	164,000
Tradesmen's	132,000	124,000
Union	32,000	407,000
Bull's Head	Inc'ased	18,000
Bank of Union	224,000	15,000
Central	100,000	246,000
Eighth-avenue	124,000	126,000
Fourteenth-street	102,000	227,000
Empire City	424,000	225,000
Buffalo	221,000	140,000
Total	$4,661,000	$14,221,000
Difference in Clearances		2,000,000
Actual Loss Deposits		$4,661,000
Circulation reduced		1,915,000
Together		$6,576,000

The increased strength of the Banks is already partially felt on the rates for Money, although with the exception of the few demand loans made to Stock Brokers, they keep up to pretty round figures, outside of Banks. The pressure of borrowers for accommodation is still very decided. Some paper was passed to-day at 15 ⅌ cent., on which 10 would have been demanded a few days ago, and very choice names are, perhaps, less abundant at 12 ⅌ cent. The principal difficulty at present appears to be with parties who are endeavoring, at every reasonable sacrifice, to sustain the high values which they have been accustomed for several years past to put upon their Real Estate. Steamship lines and other property outside the ordinary business circles. We incline to the belief that the merchants have fairly weathered the storm for the present, and that their Winter payments will be much easier met than during the Fall. Owing to the unusual interruption in the sailing of the European steamers, Produce factors and Shippers feel the difficulty, as well as low rates, of negotiating exchange. The former are also concerned about the large amounts of Western Produce embargoed by low water and the ice in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The great Railways are worked to their full capacity in bringing forward Flour and the lighter products of the interior, but this does not help Pork, Indian Corn, Whisky, &c. coming via New-Orleans. The same cause operates seriously against remittances from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New-Orleans. The state of Money and Exchange affairs at Cincinnati is almost as bad as during the late currency panic. At Charleston and Savannah, the business in Cotton is done almost exclusively in Sterling and New-York sight exchange. Time bills on the North are of difficult negotiation. At New-Orleans, sixty day New York bills rate 6⅞@6¾; only the very best commanding the highest figure.

Stocks continued considerable firmness on the opening of the Mart. Speculators look to the advent of the new year with a fair measure of hope that the Railway and many other interests which have had their dark day of trial since July last will improve. A number of the Western lines pay cash dividends out of the earnings of 1854, which with all the hard times in money, are unusually large. The Lake Shore, Cleveland and Columbus, Galena and Chicago, Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago and Rock Island, and at least one of the great Michigan lines, will make their January and February payments in cash. The decision of the Reading, New-York Central and some others, is not definitely known, although no doubt exists as to the magnitude of their gross earnings during the year. The affairs of the Panama Company brighten. The Road will be opened in January, with their present Share and Convertible Bond indebtedness, in whatever additional means may be required to close up the construction cost and equip the road, will be had without bearing upon the money market here. It is not unlikely that English parties, who were disappointed in the practicability of a Canal across the Isthmus, may come in for an interest in the Railway. The Bonds of the Company suddenly rose *Ten per cent.* to-day—being an advance 20 ⅌ cent. on the heavy auction sales of Saturday fortnight. The last transaction, this afternoon, was at 84 ⅌ cent. Between Boards there were private sales at 80 ⅌ cent. The list of subscribers to the new Erie Loan has been further enlarged since Monday. The whole Loan will be taken—having, of course, all unexpectedly bad news from the European money markets. It is not very creditable, however, to the City of New-York, that owes no vast a debt of favor to this work, that the majority, in amount, of the list of subscribers thus far, is composed of French and German bankers and merchants, who have really less interest at stake than our old capitalists and real estate owners, to say nothing of our merchants, whose wealth has been doubled by the great railways leading from this City to the West.

Our evening cotemporary who cavils at the November return of the Erie, cannot have forgotten that the system of reporting receipts on the road was changed early in the present year, from the first to about the twentieth day of each month, in order to make these monthly, informal reports, correspond with the results to the Company at the end of the Railroad year, or half year. Formerly—as in November, 1853—all receipts were reported on the first to the newspaper press, without waiting to adjust differences with the various connecting lines. Now, they are kept back until the actual earnings which properly belong to the road can be ascertained.

The November receipts of the Norwich and Worcester road were $26,663 against $26,447 the corresponding month of last year. The Harlem earned $84,404 against $70,644. It is stated that *the Harlem Company will not pay their Preferred* Stock dividend in January, but will, if holders should so elect, reconvert the shares into the Bonds of the Company.

The Chemical Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. The Bank of North America 3½ ⅌ cent. The Manhattan Savings a yearly interest of 6 on small and 5 ⅌ cent. on sums over $500. The Bowery Savings 5 ⅌ cent. on small and 4 ⅌ cent. on sums larger than $500. The run on the Savings Banks has almost entirely ceased. The Bank in Chambers-street has sent forward $100,000 additional of its United States Stocks, reserving the remainder for future use. In regard to the present offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem at 116 ⅌ cent. the Loans of 1847 and 1848, and the shorter loans in proportion, which offer expires on 31st inst., provided the sum bid for, $3,850,000, is not sooner sent forward, we feel well assured that it is the best by from 2 to 5 ⅌ cent. that will be done for some time to come. No new offer is likely to be put forward immediately. The Secretary will probably take a few weeks, possibly a month or more, to consider the state of the money market, the condition of the Treasury, and the obligations imposed on it by the appropriation bills, and above all the future prospects of the Customs revenues, now rapidly falling off, before fixing his terms. The Sub-Treasury here received $47,000 to-day; disbursed $106,461, and held at the close on the regular balance, $3,668,255. This sum is $1,849,931 below the balance of last Saturday, the difference, for the most part, passing directly into the Banks. The Brooklyn Bank of Savings has sent forward $100,000 or $200,000 Government Loans.

Boston Banks.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 20.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly Bank Statement of the Boston Banks, with those of the statements of the previous week, exhibits the following result:

Capital Stock	$28,110,76	28,110,000	Inc. 98
Loans and Discounts	49,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Specie in Bank	1,[illegible]	1,276,177	Dec. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	7,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Deposits	11,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	1,672,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Dec. 304,971

The increase of capital is at the Blue Hill Bank, $98.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Wednesday—First Board—$2,000 Long Island Railroad, 6s, 89; $100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 79½; $1,000 City 6s, (O. & P.) 94; 3 P. W. & B. Railroad, 29½; 50 do. 29½; 100 do. 29½; 2 Girard Bank, 60; 25 do. 60; 2 Penn. Mechanics' Bank, 100; 50 Penn. Mechanics' Bank, 100; 100 Penn. Mechanics' Bank, 100; 100 Penn. Mechanics' Bank, 100; 100 Lehigh Nav. 19; 2 do. 19; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 50.

Second Board—32 Commercial Bank, 54; 10 Girard Bank, 59.

Second Board—$2,000 Pennsylvania Coal 6s, 93; $2,000 Beaver Meadow Railroad 6s, 93; $2,000 City 6s, (O. & P.) 94; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 61; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 44½; 100 Penn. Coal Co. 25; 12 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 100 Lehigh Nav. 19.

After Board—10 Reading Railroad, 63.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 116@116½; United States 6s, '68, 115@115½; Pennsylvania 5s, 80@80½; Reading Railroad, 63@63½; Long Island Railroad, 29@29½; Penn. Railroad, 43½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 15; Lehigh Navigation 6s, '62, 93@94; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '62, 69@70; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '77, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Penn. Coal, 25@25½; Beaver Meadow Railroad, 44@44½; Lehigh Nav. 19@19½; Union Canal, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 59@60½; Lehigh Nav. 19@19½; Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Africa—Mr. Ward and lady, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Gaylord and child, Mr. Ward, Mr. Tice, Miss Tice, Mrs. E. Hale and child, Mr. Rivers, and child, Mr. E. Rodgers, Mr. H. Cammack, Mr. G. Wise, C. C. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Cornell, Mr. Hitchcock and lady, Mr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. Hitchcock and lady, Mr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. Cammack and lady, Mr. Cammack, Mr. Cammack, Jr., Mr. Hitchcock, C. W. Kendall, F. Hendricks and servant, J. C. H. Marvin, Adams & Co.'s messenger, Mr. Shannon, Brinkley & Co.'s messenger, Wells & Fargo's messenger, W. W. Cole, C. O. Lane and lady, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Cone, J. Harrison and child, Mrs. Cone, J. Williams, Cone, C. Williams, Cone, J. Cone, Miss M. Alger, Mr. E. Brownell and child, Mr. M. Cooper, Mrs. Brownell and child, Mr. E. Brownell, H. F. Brownell, Mr. W. H. Gray, Mr. Lewis and servant, C. McCracken, S. Prince, C. Hedley, C. Rockefeller, J. Blakeley, S. B. Lindsey, H. Gilman, J. Mackenzie, J. McCarty, H. Wagner, R. A. Fuller, J. Fuller, N. Shaller, J. Tupper, J. H. C. Bunn, J. J. Bunn, T. D. Sayles, M. Sheridan, J. Bunnan, J. Morris, O. G. Parker, J. Bryce, J. Orr, J. Sumner, E. Morse, W. O. Sumner, J. Miller, J. Porter, J. Kemper, J. Porter, E. Williams, W. Chadwick, S. Prince, J. Cahn and lady, Mr. Cahn, Mr. Green, C. Green, S. Green, W. B. Gardner, R. Hunter, Mr. Kirkham, Rev. Tyng, J. Stokenham, J. Hunter, J. Fallery, F. Gallagher, F. Dunn, H. Gallagher, J. Farrell, J. Bradbury, H. B. Sanglan, W. Morris, F. Shaw, E. J. Fraser, J. Mahoney, F. Hall, J. Hall, J. Hall, Jr., J. Hall, Jr., J. Hall, Jr.,